The New-York Times.

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THE CANAL COMMISSION.

FULL REPORT OF THE DEBATE IN EXECUTIVE SESSION YESTERDAY.

THE CANAL COMMITTEE FAVORABLY REPORT THE NAMES OF THE GOVERNOR'S NOMINEES TO THE SENATE — JARVIS LORD ATTACKS THE REPUTATION OF MR. ORR AND DECLARES HIM TO BE AN UNFIT MAN FOR THE POSITION—HE PRODUCES CERTAIN SUSPICIOUS LETTERS TO PROVE HIS STATEMENTS—REPLY OF SENATOR WOODIN—SENATOR MADDEN ATTACKS MR. MAGONE, AND SENATOR JOHNSON THINKS HIMSELF OUTRAGEOUSLY INSULTED BY SENATOR COLE —THE NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY A VOTE OF 23 TO 4.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 8.—To-day the Senate went into executive session to consider the nominations to the Canal Investigating Commission made by the Governor. During the morning the subject was very generally discussed in political circles, and it was stated by a number of leading legislators that a determined effort would be made to prevent the confirmation of the gentlemen named by Mr. Tilden. There seems no doubt that Jarvis Lord, and other members of the contractors' Ring, held a caucus last night to consider the means by which this end could be attained. This is the common rumor, and the proceedings of the Senate in executive or secret session to-day fully confirms the report. The following account of the proceedings can be relied upon in every particular:

As soon as the Senate Chamber had been cleared of all persons but Senators and the Clerk, Senator Cole, from the Committee on Canals, to whom the matter had been referred, reported favorably upon the names of the gentlemen nominated by the Governor to investigate the alleged frauds in the canals. A leading Republican Senator then formally moved to confirm the nominations of John Bigelow, of New-York; Daniel Magone, of Ogdensburg; Alexander E. Orr, of Brooklyn, and John D. Van Buren, Jr., of New-York, as Commissioners to investigate the alleged frauds in the management of the canals.

This immediately gave rise to a debate which continued upward of an hour, and which in many respects was the most remarkable discussion which ever occurred in the upper house. After a few remarks of no import, Senator Jarvis Lord, who has been charged, and who has not denied, that he is head of the Canal Ring, rose, and with the utmost coolness spoke substantially as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: There is no member of this Senate that is more anxious for a full and thorough investigation of the management of the canal system of this State than I am. I want all parts of the Canal Department investigated, and I want the investigation to be full and complete. The unbalanced bid system, and all the other systems under which it is charged fraud has been committed, should be inquired into. But we need men of the strictest honesty to do the good work of reform. We need men against whom not one word of reproach can be uttered. At least one of Gov. Tilden's nominees is charged with being a person who does not bear the character which I have described. I refer to Mr. Alexander E. Orr, of Brooklyn.

This statement, as can well be imagined, created no little sensation among the Senators present. One of them, in an audible whisper, said to his neighbor: "Old Jarv is trying to stave an investigation." Similar remarks were made in different parts of the Chamber. Mr. Lord continued in his own peculiar way to cast discredit upon the character of Mr. Orr, but took his seat without moving any specific charge against him.

Shortly after this Senator Laning, of the Thirty-first District, who has long been suspected of wishing to prevent or delay an examination, moved that the Governor's nominations be recommitted to the Canal Committee.

This brought Senator Woodin to his feet. He stated that he could see no reason for the delay proposed; that if an investigation was to be had at all, it should commence at once. Delays were dangerous at all times, but particularly at present. He was himself of the opinion that it might have been more satisfactory to the people of the State if Gov. Tilden had nominated gentlemen of wider reputation than those named by him. A report made by men who have long been known and honored by the people would perhaps be received with more favor, and would have greater weight than one made by those who were comparatively unknown. Still, there were many good reasons to urge in favor of the Governor's choice, and as yet he had heard no specific charge made against any of the gentlemen named by him. Until such charge was made and substantiated, he would vote for and would urge the immediate confirmation of all the nominees.

Senator Lord, in answer to Senator Woodin, stated that he was not just then prepared to make a specific charge against Mr. Orr, but that he had received letters from New-York which charged that gentleman with extortion and other offenses, and until those charges were fully inquired into and disproved, he would not vote for his confirmation.

Senator Woodin asked that the letters referred to be produced and read for the information of the Senate.

Mr. Lord replied that he had laid the documents before the Canal Committee, but that they had seemed to ignore them. They were at this moment in his room at the hotel.

At the request of Senator Woodin, he left the Chamber for the purpose of procuring them. During his absence, Senator Madden, who is always doing the very thing that he is expected not to do, jumped to his feet and stated that he knew nothing about Mr. Orr, but that he did know a great deal about Mr. Magone, and he did not intend to vote for his confirmation. He stated further that Magone was a bitter Democratic partisan, a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, an active politician, and in every way unfitted to fill the duties of Commissioner, who should be unprejudiced and impartial.

Mr. Woodin again defended the nominations, but at the same time admitted that he thought the Governor might have made a better selection than Mr. Magone.

At this point Senator Lord returned. The letters to which he referred in his speech opposing Mr. Orr were read by Mr. Woodin and other Senators. The charges contained in them were exceedingly vague and general in their character, and were couched in such wretched English as to lead to the belief that Lord was himself the author of them. This suspicion was strengthened from the fact that "Old Jarve" refused to give the names of the writers. Seeing the insufficiency of the testimony upon which the charges against Mr. Orr were made, and shrewdly estimating the effect which they would have upon the Senate, Mr. Laning withdrew his motion to recommit the nominations to the Canal Committee, and it was expected that the Commissioners would be confirmed without any further debate, when Senator Johnson, a member of the Canal Committee, who is sometimes funny, and always fussy, excitedly exclaimed that he too had a word to say about the nomination. He then commenced a violent attack upon Senator Cole, Chairman of the Canal Committee, charging him with having reported favorably upon the names sent in by the Governor without consulting with the other members of the committee.

Mr. Cole stated that he had seen a majority of the committee upon the subject, and had obtained their consent to report in favor of the names sent in. He had desired to consult with Mr. Johnson, but was unable to find him.

This apology failed to satisfy the gentleman named, and he continued his speech, ending it by assuring the Senate that he would never forgive nor forget the slight which had been put upon him.

After some further unimportant debate, Senator Woodin pressed the question under discussion, and all the Governor's nominations were confirmed by a vote of 23 to 4—Messrs. Lord and Madden being among those who voted in the negative.

It is a significant fact that the Republican majority unite with Gov. Tilden in this reform movement, while the leaders of his own party desert or oppose him.

AN IMPORTANT LEGISLATIVE MEASURE.

A BILL TO BE PRESENTED TO THE SENATE, BY THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, EMPOWERING THE GOVERNOR TO REMOVE THE SECRETARY OF STATE, THE CONTROLLER, THE STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, AND THE INSPECTORS OF STATE PRISONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 8.—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate met this afternoon, in executive session, to consider that part of the Governor's Canal Message which relates to the removal of State officers. After considerable debate, it was decided to report a bill for the consideration of the Senate. There have been some differences existing in the committee for some days as to where the power should be vested, one branch or division of the committee being in favor of vesting it absolutely in the Governor, and the other wing being desirous of placing it in the hands of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. The bill to be reported is very voluminous. It provides that the Governor shall have the power exclusively to remove, in the same manner as he can now remove Sheriffs and District Attorneys. The following State officers: The Secretary of State, the Controller, the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Canal Commissioners and the Inspectors of State Prisons, and he to be empowered in the initiatory stage to suspend them summarily from their functions, to cite them on charges to defend themselves on a hearing to be had before him, and then, upon his findings, to remove them from office. This is by far the most important bill yet presented in either house of the Legislature, and its friends claim that it is the only effectual way of checking the existing ingrained system of fraud in State offices. At present the only way in which these officers can be reached is by impeachment—a slow, expensive, and ordinarily an ineffectual way of reaching official wrong-doers, and one which, in many instances they have first defied and finally baffled. In the event of a removal being made, the successor of the officer so removed is to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.

FIRST EFFECTS OF THE CANAL EXPOSURES.

CONTRACTS RESCINDED WHICH WERE MANIFESTLY DESIGNED TO BASE FUTURE FRAUDS ON.

ALBANY, April 8.—The following contracts, let March 17, have just been rescinded by the Board of Canal Commissioners, on the ground that being below the Engineer's estimate it was not possible for the contractors to do the work at the amounts of their bids:

For constructing a vertical wall in Rome, from James street east over the Black River Canal—Engineer's estimate, $3,000; contract awarded to Thomas L. Hopkins, of Syracuse, at $1,175.

For a wrought-iron bridge at Mawhaw street, Utica—Engineer's estimate, $2,500; contract awarded to M. A. Nash, of Fort Edward at $1,409.

For a vertical wall at the Agricultural Works, Schenectady—Engineer's estimate, $3,000; contract awarded to James Lewis at $1,080 70.

For a vertical wall between Kenyon's and Coleman's Locks, Glen's Falls feeder—Engineer's estimate, $2,300; contract awarded to Daniel Candee, of Syracuse, at $795.

For a vertical wall at Brown's Bridge, Glen's Falls feeder—Engineer's estimate, $2,200; contract awarded to Daniel Candee, of Syracuse, at $718 50.

THE CANAL MEN BEGIN TO BE ALARMED BY THE OPENING OF THE INVESTIGATION—A SUDDEN RUSH TO ALBANY—THEIR FEARS THAT A COMPLETE EXPOSURE WILL BE MADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 8.—There has been a general exodus of the canal men to Albany this evening to be present at the closing of the week's session at Albany, and to watch the proceedings of the Committee of Investigation. More alarm was manifested here to-day than I have seen since the beginning of the exposures. Now that the investigation seems to have begun, they dread that the timid ones here will pluck up courage and tell what they know, as they undoubtedly will. All attention is turned, therefore, to the neighborhood of the investigation, and the movements of the enemies of the Ring are watched jealously. Not a train went east to-night that was not placed under the espionage of the canal men, and every passenger was dogged.

The work on the Jordan Summit Level, where the Candees are removing some benches and trimming the walls, has been inspected by engineers within the last two days. They have kept their views on it to themselves, but I am told that it is not being done according to the specifications.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 8.—The Governor General prorogued the Parliament at 3 o'clock P. M. to-day. The assemblage of ladies on the floor of the House was very brilliant. The ceremony is similar to that at the opening of Parliament. His Excellency, in dismissing the members, thanked them for their assiduity and zeal in bringing the session, so fruitful of important measures, to an early close, and assented to all the Government measures passed.

A NEBRASKA WHIRLWIND.

OMAHA, April 8.—About 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday a whirlwind about 100 feet wide, from the north-east, struck the Platte River bridge at Schuyler, Nebraska, lifted four spans, with the roof, from their places and dropped them in the river, leaving nothing but the piers. Several houses on the south side were blown down. The damage is estimated at $20,000.

WASHINGTON.

THE FRAUDS UPON THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION IN PROGRESS —OTHER PARTIES SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN PRACTICING FRAUDS SIMILAR TO THOSE OF KETTLE—LOOKING INTO THE BONDS OF POSTMASTERS RECENTLY APPOINTED—MAIL CONTRACTORS FOR THE TERRITORIES WHO LIVE AT THE CAPITAL IN PRINCELY STYLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Post Office authorities are continuing their investigations into the frauds practiced in obtaining contracts for carrying the mails. Kettle has made additional disclosures, which are withheld from publication for the present for prudential reasons. Facts have been discovered which show that the parties already detected are not the only ones who have been practicing frauds. Kettle's party had a false key made for the room in which proposals are kept pending the examination of bids, with which Channel was enabled to enter and remove the bids to Kettle's hotel for examination. The removals were made on Sundays, when the danger of discovery was less. Channel says upon one Sunday, when visiting the room to remove the proposals, he was surprised to find they had already been removed.

The proposals were restored to their proper places before 9 o'clock of the following Monday morning, showing that another party was engaged in the dishonest work at the same time. Kettle yesterday exhibited to Assistant Postmaster General Tyner satisfactory evidence that he had put in legitimate bids for certain routes in Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, which did not appear when the opening of bids took place. All of those bids Kettle delivered to the department in person, and some of them were lower than the bids of those who were awarded the contracts. These and other facts obtained by Mr. Tyner warrant the belief that a part of the fraudulent system has been to destroy many of the lower bids, so that the conspirators might secure the contracts at higher rates. The department is working with great caution to obtain full information of the frauds, and expects, in a day or two, to be put in possession of all the facts, when prompt action will be taken to correct the abuses and prevent their repetition.

The revelations touching the awarding of contracts have induced the department to examine carefully the bonds filed by Postmasters recently appointed. A number of the bonds have been revoked and the Postmasters requested to file new bonds. Among those who have received this notice is J. J. Martin, recently appointed Postmaster at Montgomery, Ala., and who was Sixth Auditor of the Treasury until last month. It is the determination of the department to require Postmasters and others who have filed bonds to furnish full and ample security to the Government.

The mail contractors for the Territories, many of whom are living here in regal style, will next receive attention from the department.

THE INDIANS IN MEXICO.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day sent to the State Department copies of the two reports recently received from Special Commissioner Atkinson, in regard to his negotiations and arrangements for the removal of the Indians from Mexico back to the United States. These official reports, it will be remembered, exhibit the existence of a very strong opposition, and the commission of many overt acts on the part of the Mexican local authorities against the consummation of the proposed removal, although it has been formally determined upon by the General Governments of both countries. In transmitting Commissioner Atkinson's reports Secretary Delano submits to the judgment of the Secretary of State the propriety of communicating the information contained in them to the Mexican Government.

THE JAPANESE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Japanese Government is not only imitating the United States management of Post Office matters, but, according to photographic views forwarded to the Post Office Department, has erected Post Office buildings at Yokohama, Nagasaki, Hiogo, and Tokio according to the Western style.

THE COLLECTOR OF THE PORT OF BALTIMORE.

A large delegation of prominent merchants, bankers, and business men of Baltimore called upon the President this morning and presented him with a document signed by several hundred leading merchants of that city, thanking him for retaining Washington Booth as Collector of Customs at that port. The President in reply stated that he was glad to know that Mr. Booth's administration of the office was acceptable to the merchants. The delegation afterward visited the Secretary of the Treasury, who also expressed himself gratified to hear that Mr. Booth's course was approved by the business men of Baltimore.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

A telegram received at the Navy Department this afternoon from Rear Admiral Mullaney, commanding the North Atlantic Station, announces that the United States steamer Plymouth has sailed from Key West for Matanzas and windward ports, the Ossipee for Vera Cruz and the coast of Mexico, and the Shawmut for Nassau and Watling's Islands. The other vessels attached to the station were to sail for Hilton Head soon. No new cases of yellow fever at Key West are reported since the north winds commenced blowing. The Colorado, (flag-ship,) Worcester, Pawnee, Dictator, and Pinta go to Hilton Head.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL HILL.

The Attorney General has just received from Mr. Hill his formal letter resigning the office of Assistant Attorney General. He will retire after the adjournment of the present session of the Supreme Court, in next May.

THE DEMOCRATS, THE CONFEDERATE OFFICERS, AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The dispatch which denies that Senator Gordon will allow the use of his name by the Democrats as a candidate for the Vice Presidency recalls a statement made last January by one of his intimate friends. According to that statement Senator Gordon held the opinion that the Democratic candidate for President must be a Northern man, and Vice President a Southern man who opposed secession and was not connected with the Confederate Government. In connection with this assertion was the unqualified statement that Gen. Gordon desired a place in the Democratic Administration, and would prefer the War Department. According to Senator Gordon, the Confederate Generals are not to be placed in the front, but are to be held in reserve, to be used when the first success has been achieved by the ruse of placing them all in ambush and advancing the peace Democrats.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC AGAIN.

There has been under discussion a new arrangement of the attack of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company upon Congress next Winter. The programme, as stated, is for Mr. Scott to withdraw from the management, when the entire control would pass into the hands of Southern Democrats. This, it is supposed, would insure the passage of the subsidy by the next House and would fix the Northern Democratic vote in the Senate. Contingent upon the success of the scheme would be the repayment to Scott of his losses and expenditures in connection with the road. Whether this proposition may ever be carried into effect or not, it is certain that neither the Southern nor the Northern Pacific Roads have given up the hope of Government aid, nor have they given up their efforts to secure it.

THE WIARD-SNYDER CASE.

The dispatch to THE TIMES which gave an account of certain irregularities in the issue of a subpœna to Mr. Charles A. Dana, has caused a statement in reply to be published here which ought, in justice, to be mentioned. A telegraphic correspondence between Mr. Dana and Judge Cartter took place on the 26th of March, in which the latter asserts that the subpœna was issued in good faith, without sinister motives. This statement, over Judge Cartter's own name, ought to be conclusive, as he makes it without qualification. The *Star* says the Wiard-Snyder case will be reopened before the Grand Jury, and that several new witnesses have arrived. If the case is ever tried, it promises rich developments.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NAVY ORDERS.

Surgeon C. J. Cleborne has been ordered to the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H.; Passed Assistant Paymaster W. J. Thompson has been ordered to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing; Lieut. Commander George M. Bache has been detached from ordnance duty at the Washington Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders; Medical Director Lewis J. Williams has been detached from the Naval Hospital at New-York, and ordered to duty in charge of the Naval Laboratory at New-York; Surgeon Samuel F. Cones has been detached from the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $4,146,507; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $44,675,000: coin, $85,928,171, including $24,965,300 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $379,226,900. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $211,721 29, and from Customs, $639,807.

PATENT OFFICE CHANGES.

Gen. William H. Browne, formerly of New-York City, the Examiner of Trade-marks in the Patent Office, has resigned his position to take effect May 1, and J. E. M. Bowen, of the District of Columbia, was to-day appointed to be his successor. Mr. Bowen is now a First Assistant Examiner.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

An adjourned meeting of the Washington National Monument Society was held to-day, at which the results expected to follow an address or appeal to the people of the United States were discussed, and hopes expressed that contingent subscriptions would be received to such an extent as to warrant the completion of the structure at a comparatively early day.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

MR. WHEELER ON THE WAY TO NEW-ORLEANS TO AID IN CARRYING OUT THE TERMS AGREED ON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8. — Congressman Wheeler, of New-York, arrived here to-night on the way to New-Orleans. He goes there to be present at the convening of the Legislature on the 14th, and to aid by his counsel the organization of that body in accordance with the agreement made in New-York with a committee of the last House of Representatives. Mr. Wheeler's journey is made upon the earnest solicitation of the leading men of Louisiana of both parties, who express the belief that his presence will be of great service in having the basis of settlement agreed upon accepted and carried out in good faith. Men of both parties in Louisiana have been in constant correspondence with Mr. Wheeler, and he believes, from all the information he has, that both parties are desirous of carrying out the compromise agreed upon. He places no faith in the dispatch recently published from New-Orleans stating that the Republicans would refuse to surrender the seats claimed by them and which have been awarded Democrats by the Wheeler compromise. The nine men who are thus required to abandon their claims may do so with some reluctance, but Mr. Wheeler has no doubt they will quietly acquiesce and surrender to the men whom the committee unanimously decided to be legally and unquestionably elected. The seating of these nine Democrats will give the Democrats a small majority in the lower branch of the Legislature. By the terms of the compromise the Legislature, after organization, cannot take further action touching the membership of the House.

THE BLACK HILLS SURVEY.

A TOPOGRAPHER AND ASTRONOMER TO BE ADDED TO THE EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Secretary of the Interior has to-day authorized the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to add a topographer and an astronomer to the Black Hills geological expedition. This action is based primarily on a suggestion made by Walter P. Jenney, the mining geologist already appointed, that, as the rate of progress must be necessarily slow, there will be time enough to have the topography of the country quite accurately determined and a reliable map made, showing both the topography and the geology of the Black Hills. Mr. Jenney, therefore, recommended the appointment of a topographer to take the compass bearings of the more prominent landmarks, sketch in the general features of the country, and, if provided with the necessary instruments, to determine the boundary between Wyoming and the reservation. Commissioner E. P. Smith, of the Indian Bureau, in transmitting this suggestion, says:

"The importance of such topographical survey is apparent, and in order to locate any results which may be arrived at by the geological survey, it is also necessary to obtain the exact position of this country, because of the question which will arise as to whether it is in Dakota, and thus belongs to the Sioux, or is in Wyoming and a part of the public domain. From the best existing information the boundary line is supposed to run near the centre of the Black Hills country."

Finding upon inquiry that there are very few experts who are both topographers and astronomers, and that therefore it will probably be necessary to employ two persons for the service indicated by Mr. Jenney, Commissioner Smith proceeded to request authority to engage such service, adding that he was informed that such parties can probably be procured at a salary of $125 to $150 per month and necessary expenses. Secretary Delano thereupon granted the authority requested. It is expected that the Sioux chiefs will be here to negotiate for the sale of this reservation about the 1st of May.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 8.—Full returns of the State election give the following vote:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Hazard, Independent Republican	8,717
Lippitt, Regular Republican	8,341
Culler, Democrat	5,169

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Day, Independent Republican	9,135
Sisson, Regular Republican	7,942
Pierce, Democrat	5,121

NORWICH, Conn., April 8.—A salute of 102 guns was fired here to-day in honor of the Republican victory in Rhode Island.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE AMERICAN REVIVALISTS AND THEIR PROJECTS.

LONDON, April 8.—Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the American revivalists, have declined propositions for the erection of a large hall in South London. They intend to hold open-air meetings in Hyde Park and elsewhere, and to engage the Victoria Theatre, in Waterloo road, for three months. They will temporarily conduct services in Her Majesty's Opera-house after Monday next.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey to-night opened a new hall in Bow, which has been specially constructed for them, and is capable of seating 10,000 people.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, April 8.—In the House of Commons this evening the Merchant Shipping bill passed its second reading. It makes owners of vessels liable for damages to sufferers by their loss, increases the efficiency of surveys, and includes regulations in regard to loading.

Mr. Plimsoll gave notice that he would move in committee amendments limiting deck cargoes, prohibiting stowage of grain in bulk, establishing a maximum load line, and making surveys compulsory.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

DUBLIN, April 9.—Sir John Gray, member of Parliament for Kilkenny, and proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal* of Dublin, died yesterday.

GERMANY.

THE EDITOR OF THE VATERLAND ARRESTED IN AUSTRIA AND TO BE SENT TO BERLIN.

LONDON, April 8.—The *Times* Berlin special dispatch says Herr Sigl, editor of the Ultramontane *Vaterland*, of Munich, who was recently sentenced, in default of his appearance for trial, to imprisonment, for publishing an article insulting to Prince Bismarck, has been arrested by the Austrian authorities at Salzburg, on application of the German Government. It is understood that he will be sent to Berlin instead of Munich, where he was tried. The case is likely to attract much attention.

GERMAN SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CARLIST FUND TO BE PROSECUTED FOR FOMENTING REBELLION AGAINST A FRIENDLY POWER.

BERLIN, April 8.—It is reported that the Government intends to prosecute German subscribers to the Carlist fund, for fomenting rebellion against a friendly power.

THE BISHOP OF BRESLAU REFUSES TO RESIGN.

BERLIN, April 8.—The Bishop of Breslau has refused to resign his see. Legal proceedings will be commenced immediately to enforce compliance with the decree of the court.

SPAIN.

THE REACTION UNDER ALFONSO—ARRESTS OF PROFESSORS IN THE UNIVERSITY.

MADRID, April 8.—The Government has decided to send 15,000 soldiers to Cuba.

Señor Salmeron, a professor of the Madrid University, and formerly President of the Ministry, and Prof. Azcarate, also of the Madrid University, have been arrested. The former has been sent to Lugo, and the latter to Miranda. Other arrests are expected. The Government declares its intention of exiling all Professors who protest against the recent educational laws, or who resign chairs on account of their promulgation.

Señor Castelar has resolved to go to Rome.

AN ENGAGEMENT NEAR RIPOLL.

MADRID, April 8.—Gen. Campos has entered Ripoll, after a fight in which he lost forty killed and wounded. The loss of the Carlists is not known.

URUGUAY.

THE PUBLIC DEBT—A DECREE SUSPENDING THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

LONDON, April 8.—Dispatches from Montevideo state that the decree suspending the payment of interest on the public debt, and providing for its redemption in new paper at a forced price, applies only to the internal debt of the country.

BELGIUM.

BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

BRUSSELS, April 8.—The Princess Marie, wife of the Count of Flanders, has given birth to a son.

CHINA.

DEATH OF THE WIDOW OF THE LATE EMPEROR.

LONDON, April 8.—Advices from China say that the widow of the late Emperor died on the 27th of March.

PORTUGAL.

THE UNITED STATES MINISTER PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS.

LISBON, April 8.—Mr. Benjamin Moran was received to-day by the King, and presented his credentials as Minister of the United States.

CUBA.

TEMPORARY INTERRUPTION OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION—VALMASEDA GONE TO THE INTERIOR—THE PAY OF THE ARMY.

HAVANA, April 8.—Telegraphic communication with the United States has been interrupted the past two days, the cable having been cut for the purpose of making a connection with Cienfuegos.

Captain General Valmaseda has gone into the interior, and Gen. Carbo will act as Captain General during his absence from Havana.

Gen. Carbo and Intendente Vega have taken steps to prevent smuggling from the United States and to increase the receipts from Customs.

The *Gazette* publishes a decree providing that the Army shall be paid hereafter in gold. The soldiers are to receive full pay. The officers are obliged to submit to a discount of from five to fifteen per cent., according to rank.

FAILURE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—The flour, grain, and commission house of Howard, Hinchman & Son failed to-day, their liabilities being placed at $100,000. It is alleged they were compelled to suspend owing to the indebtedness of a firm in Franklin County, Penn. It is thought they will receive an extension from their creditors, by which their business will be continued without interruption.

CONTEST FOR A RAILROAD.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 8.—The Erie and New-Jersey Midland Railroads are engaged in a vigorous war for the possession of the Middletown and Unionville Railroad, with the chances in favor of Erie. The milk traffic alone will pay the expenses of operating the road. More than one-half of the milk shipped over the New-Jersey Midland Railroad is sent from stations between Middletown and Unionville.

A CURIOUS EPIDEMIC.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 8.—A disease which the doctors call diphtheria is having singularly fatal effects in the town of Greenville, in this county. Within the past two months six or seven deaths have occurred in two families. The disease, in one case, was communicated to a person doing work for one of the families, through a small sore on the arm, which swelled to an immense size before the patient, who was a woman, died.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 9—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen, with slight changes in temperature and generally clear weather in the districts on the Atlantic Coast. Generally cloudy weather has prevailed, with rain, in the Mississippi Valley, the upper lake region, and southward to the Ohio Valley. The temperature has risen in the lake region and the Ohio Valley, and fallen west of the Mississippi, with clear weather and increased pressure in the South-west. The barometer is decidedly low in the upper lake region and Minnesota. The Ohio River has fallen at Marietta and Cincinnati, and risen at Evansville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee generally cloudy weather and light rains, with south-east to south-west winds and falling barometer north of the Ohio Valley, followed by lower temperature and rising barometer.

For New-England and the Middle States, partly cloudy and warmer weather near the coast, with easterly to southerly winds, and falling barometer and increasing cloudiness, with local rains in the northern portion of the Middle States.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States generally clear weather, except in the Mississippi Valley, southerly to westerly winds, slight changes in the barometer, and lower temperature west of Georgia.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys clear or clearing cool weather, with south-west to north-west winds, and clear but rising barometer. The Ohio River will fall, the Central Mississippi will rise slowly.

The display of cautionary signals will be resumed at the lake ports on the 15th inst.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	42°	35°	3:30 P. M.	51°	52°
6 A. M.	41°	36°	6 P. M.	45°	45°
9 A. M.	44°	39°	9 P. M.	41°	41°
12 M.	51°	48°	12 P. M.	39°	40°

Average temperature yesterday ....41¾°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year....44½°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LARGE BREWERY BURNED IN MORRISANIA—LOSS $75,000.

Shortly before midnight on Wednesday a fire broke out on the top floor of the malt-house attached to Ebling's brewery, at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and St. Ann's avenue, Morrisania. The malt-house and brewery consist of a building six stories in height, with a frontage of about 400 feet and a depth of 300 feet, and when the fire was discovered the flames were bursting out of several windows on the top floor of the building. An alarm was sent out by telegraph, and the firemen of the Tenth Battalion, under command of Chief Rhodes, arrived in due season. Two steamers and two chemical engines were set at work, but as they did not appear to produce much effect, the fire-engines stationed in Harlem and Yorkville were telegraphed for, and proceeded to the scene. The fire continued to burn, however, with great force for several hours, and was not extinguished until nearly daylight. The fourth, fifth, and sixth floors of the building were burned out, and the loss of building, stock, and machinery is estimated at $75,000, which is partially covered by insurance in the Brewers' and Maltsters' Insurance Company. The loss will fall entirely upon Messrs. W. & P. Ebling, who own the building and contents. The origin of the fire has not been definitely ascertained, but it is supposed to have originated in the neighborhood of the elevator, which is located in the centre of the building, as the flames were discovered in that vicinity.

The Ozark House, in Springfield, Mo., was burned Tuesday. The loss is about $50,000. Insured for $25,000 in the North American and Franklin, of Philadelphia; American Central, of St. Louis; Phœnix, of Brooklyn; French Mutual Corporation, of Paris; Allemania, of Pittsburg; Springfield Fire, Boatmen's, and Phœnix, of St. Louis; Niagara, of New-York, and Lycoming, of Pennsylvania.

Marchmont, Belleville, Ontario, Miss McPherson's home for distributing English pauper children, was destroyed by fire Wednesday evening. The origin of the fire is unknown. The furniture, bedding, &c., were saved and the inmates all escaped.

Sewell's general store, at Port Lambton, Ontario, with stock, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $20,000.

THE SAN FRANCISCO EXPLOSION.

FOUR BODIES RECOVERED AND THE SEARCH FOR OTHERS CONTINUED—CONTENTS OF THE WAREHOUSE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—At the present writing four bodies have been recovered from the ruins of last night's fire, namely: Frederick Hass, saloon keeper; Clark, the foreman of the contractor for the removal of Rincon Rock, in whose office the explosion occurred; a colored man named Brown, a messenger on the wharf; and a body, supposed to be that of a truck-driver for a gas company. Other bodies are supposed to be in the ruins, which are being searched. James McIntyre, lately discharged from the United States Navy, died to-day from injuries received by the explosion. Several other victims are not expected to live.

The consignees of the goods that were in the bonded warehouse are J. C. Merrill & Co., Forbes Brothers, H. B. Blanchard & Co., C. Adolphe Low & Co., and Parrott & Co. The warehouse contained a stock of sugar, burlaps, and ales, the loss on which is now estimated at from $500,000 to $600,000; insured by the consignees.

CANADIAN RAILWAY SCHEMES.

THE LONDON TIMES DISCOURAGES INVESTMENT IN THEM BY ENGLISHMEN.

LONDON, April 8.—The *Times* has the following: "No amount of argument can, we should hope, lead sensible people in this country to put more money into railroad projects in the Canadian Dominion, for not only is there no traffic for such railways, but supposing there were, their owners are exposed to the constant danger that the Dominion Parliament may grant a subsidy for a competitive railway to run half a mile off. In this way the Canadian Southern has been built to the ruin of the proprietors of the Canada Great Western. If the belief in the value of schemes such as we have criticised is too profound among Canadians, as we are told, we may say again, let them find the money at home. Millions enough have been presented to the Dominion already by this country."

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Senator Cameron and party arrived at Savannah, Ga., yesterday.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal will be opened for navigation on Monday, April 12.

Louis R. Laye, who killed his wife and cut his own throat, died yesterday morning in Philadelphia.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, declines to allow his name to be used as a candidate for nomination for Vice President.

At the election at St. Louis on Tuesday seven Democrats, three Independent Democrats, and four Republicans were elected to the City Council.

A brakeman named Richard Fenley, of Albany, was run over at the Hudson River Railroad Depot in Poughkeepsie yesterday morning and instantly killed.

John A Coulter, of Davenport Centre, Delaware County, N. Y., who is charged with robbing the mails, has been held to bail in the sum of $2,000, by United States Commissioner Frothingham, at Albany.

The wife of Louis Bakret, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping into the Hudson at that place. She was laboring under temporary aberration of the mind at the time.

THE ICE IN THE HUDSON.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.—The ice down the river is reported to be broken and loose below Coxsackie, and in many places there is clear water for some distance. Some of the floating ice fields are exceedingly thick, however, but the tides will probably soon cause them to disappear. The ice which gave way at Coeymans yesterday is jammed up at Coxsackie, but the jam will probably give way, so that the river will be open for navigation to-morrow or Saturday.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE SESSION OF THE SIXTY-FIFTH DAY.

WHAT DEFENDANT KNOWS OF MOULTON'S RELATIONS WITH TRACY—OLIVER JOHNSON EMPLOYED BECAUSE OF HIS ABILITY —THE MONEY TRANSACTIONS—"THE CLEAR TRUTHFULNESS" OF MRS. MOULTON—MR. BEECHER'S EFFORTS TO PREVENT THE PUBLICATION OF THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT—SUSTAINING THE ALIBI—HE NEVER MEDITATED SUICIDE.

From the beginning there has been a great mistake in the trial. There should have been a change of venue and a special act allowing a special place for the trial. If this had been done the court could have been held in the Hippodrome building. This excellent device would have cut in two ways at once. It would have advertised the cognate Barnum, and would have allowed a small minority of those who are possessed of a prurient curiosity to witness the proceedings. But this opportunity has been lost, and the trial continues to drag its slow length along in the badly-ventilated and contracted apartment assigned to the use of the City Court of Brooklyn. And in so doing it is becoming, in some respects, monotonous. The regularity of Judge Neilson, for example, in appearing on the bench, is getting tiresome. Yesterday morning, as on every other, he took his place precisely at 11 o'clock. As he did so the jury, with one exception, took their seats, and a moment afterward Mr. Beecher went unbidden into the witness-chair. There was a delay of two minutes in waiting for Mr. Thayer, one of the jury-men, and several minutes more were occupied by Mr. Evarts in looking over his papers. Finally, at 11:13 o'clock, the day's work was begun. Mr. Beecher was still on his direct examination, and the questions of Mr. Evarts were directed to impeaching by the witness the testimony which had been given on several material points by Mr. Moulton, Mrs. Moulton, and Mr. Tilton. Throughout the day Mr. Beecher was even more emphatic than he had been on the previous days in his denials of conversations and interviews which had been sworn to by the plaintiff and his witnesses. He had never had any talk with Tilton concerning a visit to Dr. Storrs, and he had not, when Tilton was reading the "true story," said in regard to a certain sentence: "Theodore, you might as well state the fact as put it in that way," but he had at a subsequent time said to Moulton that Tilton was a blockhead or must think he (the witness) was, if he imagined he would stand that sentence.

The relations of Moulton with Tracy were next taken up, and Mr. Beecher testified to his astonishment when he first learned that any lawyer had been taken into the case. The attention of the witness was then called to the several statements which were made by Mr. Moulton on this point, and in reference to the one that Moulton had told him about consulting with Gen. Tracy concerning the Woodhull story, he said it was all imaginary, and, Mr. Beecher added, in his emphatic way, "Memory dead and fancy very active, Sir," which caused a slight ripple of excitement through the room. Next was the statement of Moulton that, in the presence of Mr. Beecher, he had told Gen. Tracy that Mr. Beecher had been guilty of improper intercourse with Mrs. Tilton, and to this the witness answered: "Absolutely false from beginning to end and through and through." Other statements of Mr. Moulton were contradicted with equal emphasis, and in regard to one Mr. Beecher said: "It is part and parcel of the whole lie."

The matter of Oliver Johnson's employment on the *Christian Union* was next taken up, and here Mr. Beecher was very decided in contradicting all the statements of Mr. Tilton. Mr. Johnson, he said, had been employed without any reference to the scandal, and solely because of his ability as an editor. Mr. Beecher styled the account of this matter given by the prosecution to be "a very stupid lie."

After this episode Mr. Evarts took the examination into money matters, and particularly inquired in regard to the $5,000 he gave Tilton through Moulton. According to Mr. Beecher, Mr. Moulton by a long continued series of inquiries endeavored to get at witness' pecuniary resources from the *Christian Union*, lecturing, and so on; after which he would refer to the distresses of Mr. Tilton. Finally he showed Mr. Beecher a check and some sight drafts which had been given him in aid of Mr. Tilton, whereupon after reflection Mr. Beecher took the hint, and at their next meeting told Moulton that he would give $5,000 if that would help tide Tilton over the bar. Then he mortgaged his house and gave the money to Moulton in bills. At this point Mr. Evarts reverted to the "Grace, mercy, and peace" missive which he found on his pulpit one Sunday signed "T. T.," but was unable to say whether it was on the next Sunday after the money transaction or not.

The examination then drifted to the acquaintance of the witness with Mrs. Moulton, and his testimony was to the effect that he began to know her intimately after December, 1870. His visits to Mr. Moulton's house were frequent, at some periods every day, and at others only once a week, or sometimes once a month. He had talked with her about these troubles, and had been received by her as a relation. Once she had kissed him in the presence of her husband, and once when he was not present. In speaking of his intercourse with Mrs. Moulton, Mr. Beecher said her "clear truthfulness laid me pretty flat," which he had some trouble in explaining at a subsequent period of the day; and he had the same difficulty regarding his calling one of her kisses "a kiss of inspiration."

The famous tripartite agreement was the next subject of inquiry, and Mr. Beecher was very decided in his belief that he had done all in his power to prevent its publication. He got Cleveland to go to Sam Wilkeson and try to stop it, and his picture of Wilkeson in this connection was quite graphic. Wilkeson, he said, sat up in his bed and swore until the room was blue. The gist of it all was that he didn't care a —— for Henry Ward Beecher or any body else, but that thing was going to be published. As a consequence of this publication matters came to a crisis and Mr. Beecher to the end of his patience. He had frequent talks with Moulton, who was sure something must be done to prevent the publication of a card which Tilton had prepared. Beecher prepared a letter of resignation to follow this card, and during the afternoon explained that he intended to resign in order that he might be in a better position to defend himself from the attacks of Tilton. Moulton tried to dissuade him from this course, and it was about this time that Mrs. Moulton told him that she did not believe the stories about him.

The 2d of June was then taken up, and Mr.

Beecher accounted for all his proceedings on that day, to show that he did not and could not have had the interview with Mrs. Moulton which she described. This topic was again taken up during the afternoon, and Beecher denied having seen either of the Moultons after May 31, until after his return from Boston on the Friday of the second week in June, Sunday having been the 1st. The morning session ended with a brief, but spicy, quarrel between Messrs. Morris and Shearman in reference to the production of an exhibit, during which hard and unseemly words were used on both sides.

After the recess the proceedings were promptly resumed at 2 o'clock, so far as the appearance of the Judge and jury in their places was concerned, but there was again some little waiting for the lawyers, and it was 2:05 when the jury was called. All this time the defendant was not to be seen, and it was not until five minutes later that he entered the courtroom and took the stand. The lawyers had by this time recovered their tempers, and there was no more trouble about the exhibits, which were politely asked for by Mr. Evarts, and courteously handed over by Mr. Morris.

A card was published, which was prepared at Beecher's house by him and Mr. Kinsella, who was there in response to an invitation extended by Mr. Moulton. Mr. Beecher had the card which was published, and they considered it together, the interview lasting about an hour. The witness then identified the card as published in the *Eagle* of June 2, 1873, and the paper was put in evidence. The changes made in the card were in omitting certain words in reference to Tilton. The examination then went to the proposed resignation, and, the original not being in existence, Mr. Beecher read the card as given by Moulton and admitted it to be substantially correct. He had, at the moment of the card being drawn, firmly intended to resign.

This matter having been disposed of, Mr. Evarts then turned to the alibi, and began by asking Mr. Beecher as to his hours of lunch and of the trains he took to Peekskill. Mr. Beecher denied that he was at Mr. Moulton's house on that day, and said he did not see him or his wife either on June 2 or the next day, but he did not remember how soon after he came back from Boston he saw either of them. He saw Mrs. Moulton between 8 and 9 A. M. on Saturday, May 31, and was at the house again in the evening. He spent about fifteen minutes with Mrs. Moulton, and he spent most of the time in denouncing Mr. Tilton. On this same day he had a talk with Moulton, in which he said he had borne with Tilton about as long as he intended to.

Mr. Evarts then read the letter of June 1, and Mr. Beecher was required to explain some of its expressions. With much feeling and some indignation he denied that he had any thought of suicide in saying that his world-work was about over. He was then asked what he meant by his reference to Tilton in this letter, but Judge Fullerton objected, and quite a lengthy argument ensued in regard to the admissibility of any evidence of this kind. Judge Neilson admitted it, and the answer of Mr. Beecher was emphatic that the devices he meant were the means they were using to save Tilton, and by his saving of themselves, he was thinking of them being all in a partnership to save Tilton from ruin; they were all in a boat together. Another wrangle ensued, but, in the end, Mr. Beecher got in nearly all his explanations of the enigmas in this letter. By the fault of Elizabeth he had referred to her having permitted her affections to go out to him. In regard to the expression "preaching my last sermon," he said, with some energy, "I felt like it," and, in answer to questions, went on to explain that he was subject to very great depression of spirits, but that he had never at any period of his life harbored the thought of suicide.

The testimony of Mr. Moulton was again taken up and a flat denial given to many of his minor statements. This was especially true of Moulton's statement that in the presence of the witness Tilton had insisted that one clause in the letter of contrition must be expunged, because it was a virtual admission of adultery between Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. There were some more questions and answers concerning the relations between witness and Mrs. Moulton, after which Mr. Evarts and Judge Fullerton engaged in an argument concerning the admissibility of certain evidence, which consumed the last half hour of the session, and ended the sixty-fifth day of the trial and the fifth of the examination of Mr. Beecher.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

It was 11:10 when Mr. Beecher's direct examination was resumed by Mr. Evarts as follows:

Q.—Mr. Beecher, before leaving this end of December, 1872, in regard to the notes and the true story, which we were discussing—which we were considering yesterday—I call your attention now to the matter spoken of in Mr. Tilton's testimony, in which he gives an account of an interview between himself and you, in which he made statements concerning a visit or consultation on his part with Rev. Dr. Storrs. Did any interview on that subject between you and Mr. Tilton take place? A.—At any given date, do you ask?

Q.—I mean at this time, in this month of December? A.—I don't think there was any interview took place at any time on that subject.

Q.—Do you remember about a letter or memorandum dated Dec. 16, 1872—I mean that which is in evidence—of a communication made to Dr. Storrs; I call your attention to that merely—[handing witness copy of testimony.]

Witness—Ah, well, what is it you wish?

Mr. Evarts—I don't intend to ask you anything about it—do you remember it as in evidence? A.—No; I don't remember, I suppose it is, if it is in the book.

Mr. Evarts—That is all according to the evidence; but after the date of the 16th of December and during any of these conferences toward the end of December, or at any time, did you have any interview or conversation with Theodore Tilton concerning his visit to Dr. Storrs? A.—I never did.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, when Mr. Tilton was reading what has been called the true story, the paper that he read to you, as you have stated, and the reading of which he prefaced by a reference to a particular passage in regard to which he said "if you can stand that you can stand all the rest"—now, when he came to that passage, or at any time in that interview, did you say to Mr. Tilton in Mr. Moulton's presence, or say to Mr. Tilton on that occasion, "Theodore, you may just as well state the fact as to put it in that way?" A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—Did you say anything on that subject or in that relation? A.—No, Sir; not to Mr. Tilton nor, at that time, to anybody.

Q.—Did you afterward, at any subsequent interview with Mr. Moulton, say anything to him concerning that passage or part of this true story? A.—I did.

Q.—When was that? A.—I don't know; it was afterward.

Q.—It was afterward. Well, in that season, or when? A.—Yes, Sir, immediately; in that near vicinity.

Q.—Now, Sir, what was said between you and him on that subject? A.—Well, it was—I can't give any detailed conversation, I only recollect a single thing that I said: "Tilton was a blockhead, or else he thought I was one, to suppose I would stand that sentence."

Q.—And that was the substance of what passed between you? A.—That was it; it was a protest upon the absurdity of the thing.

MR. TRACY'S CONNECTION WITH THE CASE.

Q.—Did Mr. Moulton at or about this period, or in relation to the situation of this period, ever say anything to you in regard to any consultation with Mr. Tracy in any of these matters? A.—He did.

Q.—About when was that? A.—I can't give it to you very distinctly; it was some time in December after that year.

Q.—It was in the vicinity of the conference that you have spoken of? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About that time? A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, Sir, what passed between you and Mr. Moulton on that subject? A.—We were talking about—something about the matters, and he dropped out incidentally that he had—that his lawyers had advised so and so, and I started with surprise and said, "Your lawyers!" Then he said, "Yes;" said he, "I have all the responsibility of this case, and I would not carry it on any further without legal advice;" he said, "I called in Mr. Tracy, he is a friend of yours," and then the conversation went on and I said nothing more about it.

Q.—That was all that passed on that subject? A.—That was all that passed on that subject.

Q.—Had you been consulted in any way in advance about Mr. Tracy's being referred to, or being brought into the consultation? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was he in any way designated or pointed out or approved by you as a person to be consulted in your behalf, or as your representative? A.—Never was a word said to me about it, about him, or any other body being called in; the universal understanding was that nobody was to be called in.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment; don't go beyond answering the question.

Mr. Evarts (after a pause)—I call your attention now, Mr. Beecher, to some statements that Mr. Moulton has made on this subject. [Reading]—

"I said to Mr. Beecher that my partner, Mr. Woodruff, was anxious that I should make some statement in regard to the Victoria Woodhull publication, inasmuch as many of his friends and many of mine, or several of his friends and several of mine, had criticised my position in reference to the story—they not only criticised me, but they criticised the firm for my relations to the story, and I said to Mr. Beecher that Mr. Woodruff recommended me, under the circumstances, to take counsel in the matter; and I said to Mr. Beecher that I had asked Mr. Woodruff whom he would recommend, and he said he would recommend Mr. Tracy. I told Mr. Beecher that I thought Mr. Tracy was a good man to consult on the subject, that he had a good cool head on his shoulders and I thought would give good advice, and I said to Mr. Beecher, 'If you have no objection I will consult with Gen. Tracy, but to consult with Gen. Tracy, and to get his advice upon the subject, it would be necessary to tell Gen. Tracy the truth. If you have no objection, then, I will conform to my partner's wish and consult with Gen. Tracy.' And he said (as you said) that he had no objection if I thought it was best, and I said that I didn't see that I had any other course to pursue. I informed Mr. Beecher afterward—I said to Mr. Beecher afterward that I had told my partner that I was willing to consult with Gen. Tracy, and that he had made an appointment with Gen. Tracy."

Now, Sir, did any such conversation as that take place? A.—Oh, no, Sir; all imaginary; memory dead, and fancy very active.

Q.—Now, after an interview, did anything of this kind occur—after a supposed interview between Mr. Moulton and Gen. Tracy—Mr. Moulton says:

"I said to Mr. Beecher I told Mr. Tracy the truth of the matter; I told him the fact in the case as it was—that you had been guilty of sexual intercourse with Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, and he said in presence of my partner that if that was true it must be concealed at all hazards."

Mr. Beecher—Who said?

Mr. Evarts—This was stated to you by Moulton.

Mr. Beecher—That I said that?

Mr. Evarts—No; that Mr. Tracy said it.

Mr. Beach—No.

Judge Neilson—Commence your question again.

Mr. Evarts—How?

Judge Neilson—You had better commence your question again.

Mr. Evarts—Did Mr. Moulton say anything of this kind to you after, or in reference to a supposed interview he had had with Mr. Tracy:

"I told Mr. Tracy the truth of the matter; I told him the fact in the case as it was—that you had been guilty of sexual intercourse with Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, and he [meaning Tracy] said, in the presence of my partner, that if that was true it must be concealed at all hazards."

Did Mr. Moulton make any such statement as that to you? A.—No such statement; absolutely false through and through from end to end.

Q.—And did he continue on further to say:

"And I said [that is, Moulton] that Mr. Tracy said that although he did not recommend lying, this was one of the cases in which lying was justifiable."

A.—He never told me any such thing.

Q.—Now, at any subsequent interview did Mr. Moulton state to you—

"That we had had a consultation at my house, in my study, between Gen. Tracy, Mr. Woodruff, and myself—between Gen. Tracy, Mr. Woodruff, Mr. Tilton, and myself—and at that interview I told Mr. Tracy again the truth, and had laid before Mr. Tracy the letter of contrition."

A.—He never told me anything, that is, that had anything from which that could be, even by distortion, fabricated; I never said anything to him on the subject, nor he to me, except what I have narrated.

Q.—Did he also say, and did he say at all—

"That he [Moulton] had communicated the fact to Mrs. Tilton, that he had told Gen. Tracy the fact in the case, and that he [Theodore Tilton] had denounced him [Moulton] for so doing, and had said to me that I had no business to reveal the guilt of Elizabeth to Mr. Tracy without his consent, and that I had pacified Mr. Tilton by telling him that I had considered it my duty."

A.—Wholly artificial and false.

Q.—Now, Sir, did you—did you say, by way of reply, or state to Mr. Moulton that you were glad that Theodore had assented to that conference, and that you hoped good would come out of it, but that you did not see, yourself, what reply could be made, and that you considered perhaps the policy of silence was the best for all concerned? A.—No, Sir; there was no such statement; it is part and parcel of the whole lie.

OLIVER JOHNSON—HIS ENGAGEMENT ON THE CHRISTIAN UNION HAD NO REFERENCE TO THE SCANDAL.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, how long had you been acquainted with Oliver Johnson? A.—Oh, I think twenty-five years or more.

Q.—And in the years 1872 and 1873 were you aware of his position and employments in connection with the press? A.—I was. Oh, I have been aware of his position ever since I have lived in Brooklyn, pretty near.

Q.—Had you a personal intimacy? A.—Well, that degree of personal intimacy which all anti-slavery men had when they were fighting the battle.

Q.—Now, will you give us the history of your engagement of Mr. Oliver Johnson in regard to the Brooklyn *Union*?

Mr. Fullerton—*Christian Union.*

Mr. Evarts—*Christian Union?* A.—Well, Sir—

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. That is not competent evidence.

The Court—Counsel thinks you ought to call specific attention to what Mr. Tilton said on the subject.

Mr. Fullerton—Undoubtedly.

Mr. Evarts—I do not—with great respect, if your Honor please—see that we need to be confined to that. Your Honor will observe they have introduced the subject of Mr. Beecher's employment—

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—Of Oliver Johnson.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—As for a purpose and object that bear upon the demonstration of guilt.

The Court—And there was some conference on that subject preparatory—

Mr. Evarts—Yes; and Mr. Johnson has been examined on that subject; and as the whole point and the whole matter of the Johnson employment bears upon Mr. Beecher's share and motive in it, otherwise it is an immaterial inquiry. It seems to me that we are entitled to show by this witness exactly what part he did take in the matter.

The Court—You have the right to show the fact of the method and mode of employment by way of accounting for it, without giving the conversation with Mr. Johnson in the plaintiff's absence, and the right to call special attention to anything Mr. Tilton said on the subject.

Mr. Evarts—That, by way of contradiction, we understand. But the whole point of the episode is what this witness, in intent and purpose and action, did about it.

The Court—Did—yes. Well, you can prove what he did.

Mr. Fullerton—It is not that.

Mr. Evarts—The fact of what he did.

Mr. Fullerton—It is not that.

Mr. Evarts—What is it, then?

Mr. Fullerton—Well, it is whether Mr. Tilton's relation of it was true.

Mr. Evarts—Oh!

Mr. Fullerton—I take it for granted that is it. We have nothing to do with it in any other aspect of the case. Your Honor will bear in mind that upon objection you shut out conversation between Oliver Johnson and Mr. Beecher upon that very subject.

The Court—As we do now, of course.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir. Now, if Mr. Tilton has stated anything in that regard which is untrue, or which they allege is untrue, and they wish to prove it untrue, then that particular allegation is to be brought to the attention of the witness to the end that he may disprove it. But to have the whole relation gone into between Mr. Johnson and Mr. Beecher as to his employment upon the *Christian Union* would seem to introduce into this case something quite foreign to the issue.

Mr. Evarts—Well, if your Honor please, my learned friend is quite out in thinking that the only materiality in this case is whether Mr. Tilton told the truth on this question. How did it become material for him to introduce it at all? The question was what the fact was. Mr. Tilton had not said anything before it was introduced, so that was not the issue. And now another witness can tell the truth about an occurrence if Mr. Tilton could tell the truth about it, or was called to tell the truth about it.

The Court—I think—

Mr. Evarts—They introduced it in their own way and told it in their own way, the whole point being, not whether Mr. Johnson had this or that salary, or this or that employment, the whole point being the action and the motive, and so the inferences justly drawable from the action and the motive of this witness who is now on the stand. That is the essence of it.

The Court—It is very obvious, yes, that you can contradict or correct anything that Mr. Tilton said on that subject. And, second, you can show, as has been shown, as I think by Mr. Johnson—

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Johnson—

The Court—The general fact—

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Without giving the conversation, the general fact accounting for his employment.

Mr. Evarts—Well, of course, we do not wish to be prolix about it.

The Court—Well, you would not be that any way; but I only wish to remind you that we excluded the conversation before, and I let in the general fact how Mr. Johnson came to be employed and through whose instrumentality.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Sir, what part, if any, did you take in respect to the employment of Mr. Johnson on the *Christian Union*, and with whom? A.—I think I could state it, Sir, without going into any conversation; I will try to; there was dissatisfaction with the editorial management of the *Christian Union*, which gave rise to many requests from the publishers to me that we should have a more experienced manager; we—I disregarded it.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, that is more objectionable than the other, Sir—a good deal.

Mr. Evarts—I don't know why. It shows the situation in which he got a new editor.

The Court—Well, that introduction may stand, perhaps, as accounting for that.

Mr. Evarts—Now, a further fact, Mr. Beecher—

The Witness—In consequence of this Mr. Wilkeson repeatedly mentioned to me—

Mr. Fullerton—No; I object to it, Sir.

The Court—Well, Mr. Wilkeson took part?

The Witness—What, Sir?

The Court—In consequence of this Mr. Wilkeson took part?

The Witness—Mr. Wilkeson took part—

The Court—Without giving his conversation, please.

The Witness—And Mr. Johnson's name was urged upon me.

Mr. Evarts—By Mr. Wilkeson? A.—By Mr. Wilkeson.

Mr. Fullerton—Well—

Mr. Evarts—Well, that is the very thing.

Mr. Fullerton—We know it is the very thing.

Mr. Evarts—And a very proper thing.

Mr. Fullerton—No; it is a very improper thing.

Mr. Evarts—Well, now—

The Court—Well, let that stand. He was employed. Mr. Beecher, proceed.

The Witness—Not immediately. It ran along for months at least; after Mr. Johnson had been sounded by Mr. Wilkeson, I went to see him. As the result of my going to see him, with sundry and divers motives, he agreed to go on the paper. When the matter was on the eve of accomplishment, I mentioned it to Mr. Moulton. He expressed himself as very much pleased; thought it would be a good thing for the paper, and he thought it would be a very good thing all round.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Sir, at the employment of Mr. Johnson on that paper, had your action or your motive any connection with the troubles between you and Mr. Tilton? A.—None, whatever; I employed him purely on professional grounds.

Q.—Did you at any time give any instructions to Mr. Johnson concerning the treatment of the *Golden Age*, or of Mr. Tilton, in that paper having any relation to these matters? A.—I told Mr. Johnson—

Mr. Beach—No.

The Witness—The instructions of the editorial—

Mr. Fullerton—That is objected to.

Mr. Beach—That is objected to, Sir; your Honor shut that out before.

The Court—Oh, yes; we had that up before.

Mr. Evarts—My question is a negative. Mr. Beecher, you will please attend to it. Be so good as to read the question.

The stenographer read the question as follows:

"Q.—Did you at any time give any instructions to Mr. Johnson concerning the treatment of the *Golden Age* or of Mr. Tilton in that paper having any relation to these matters?" A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Now, Sir, I call your attention to some statement of Mr. Tilton on the subject of this employment of Mr. Johnson, page 420 of the printed book. Did you, at any time, Mr. Beecher, say to Mr. Tilton that in your judgment it would be necessary to have some one in the *Christian Union*, some editor of your paper, who could handle that journal with some skill in reference to the scandal? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you say to him:

"I cannot trust any of my editors to do it; they are not friendly to you, and they do not know any of the facts in the case, and that is a great misfortune?"

A.—No, Sir; I did not say any such absurd thing.

Q.—Did he in reply, or in that connection, say to you that he could point out a way to remedy the difficulty, and proceed:

"In the first place, your paper is dull, and needs improvement; and if you will take my office editor, who used to be with me on the *Independent*, namely, Mr. Oliver Johnson, who knows all the facts in this case, or at least he knows the central fact, from my having confessed it to him in the Summer of 1870; and if you will make him your managing editor he will greatly improve your paper for one thing, and will handle this business with necessary skill for another thing?"

A.—A very stupid lie and falsehood.

Q.—Did you report to Mr. Tilton the progress or any part of the progress of your plans or consultations in reference to the employment, and then the final employment of Mr. Johnson? A.—No, Sir; he was not my counselor about it in any way whatever.

THE PAYMENT OF FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Q.—Do you remember the fact of your giving to Mr. Moulton the sum of $5,000? A.—I do.

Q.—That, I think, is— A.—April, 1873, or May.

Mr. Evarts—The actual payment of the money was, accurately, the 1st of May.

Mr. Morris—Yes.

Mr. Shearman—The 1st or 2d.

Mr. Evarts—Well, thereabout.

Q.—Now, preceding that fact, Mr. Beecher, of the payment of the money, had anything been said to you by Mr. Moulton in regard to the pecuniary circumstances of Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes—I was going to say there was never anything else said; there was a continuous stream—

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. Now, I don't want that "continuous stream" poured out in that kind of way. I want to know what was said, that we may know whether it was a continuous stream or not.

The Court—Your question might have been answered "yes" or "no."

Mr. Beecher—I understood you to ask me for the conversations that led up to this.

Q.—My inquiry was whether they took place. A.—They did.

Q.—Now, as a part of these conversations, or in connection with them, did Mr. Moulton at any interview inquire concerning your own affairs? A.—He did.

Q.—What did he say on that subject? A.—Well, it was a friendly chat about my condition—it was not all at one time—how the paper was getting along.

Q.—The *Christian Union?* A.—How many subscribers we had, and what were our advertising receipts, and what the value of the stock; spoke a little—either he to me, or I to him, I cannot remember about that—for him to take some stock, or something.

Q.—Was anything said about your lecturing, and the prosperity of that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was said about that by him? A.—Well, I don't recall any very definite conversation about it, except that I was lecturing considerably at that time, and with high prices, and he spoke of it as doubtless a source of a good deal of revenue to me.

Q.—In that way? A.—Yes; in that friendly way.

Q.—How did you reply on that subject? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, in the course of those conversations by Mr. Moulton in regard to Mr. Tilton— A. (interrupting)—I may, perhaps, correct my answer by one specification; I think that I did give him some more definite information as to sums that I had received for contract lectures, lecturing for the year. I had returned that Spring from rather an extraordinary tour.

Q.—Of lecturing? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, in the course of these conversations concerning Mr. Tilton's pecuniary condition and needs, was anything said by Mr. Moulton concerning your bearing any part in helping it? A.—Well, rather spoke in this way, that unless there was some help extended this paper would break down on Tilton's hands, and that if his friends could get him over the bar and difficulty and get him in a certain position, he thought he could carry on the paper; otherwise it would have to be abandoned, and somebody would have to buy it.

Q.—Well, Sir, in reference to such suggestions as that, a conversation on that subject, what reply, if any, did you make to Mr. Moulton? A.—I don't remember any special reply except the reply that I always made to Mr. Moulton, and said that wherever I could be of any practical avail to help him, by hand or voice, I should be very glad to do it.

Q.—Was anything said in regard to any participation by you in pecuniary aid? A.—Yes; I always—it was always understood—

Mr. Fullerton—No; one moment; one moment.

Q.—What was said, Mr. Beecher? A.—Oh, I said often and often, if anything will be in your judgment of essential help, of a pecuniary kind, I will always be one of Mr. Tilton's friends to help in the matter.

Q.—Was anything said by you as to Mr. Moulton's taking a part, or your taking the same part as he? A.—I don't recall anything very special about that.

Q.—Now, previous to this payment by you of the sum of $5,000 to Mr. Moulton, was there any interview in which he had spoken about or shown you any contribution of any other person? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Please state what occurred on that subject. A.—It was one of several interviews which I had with him touching the business, the prospects and conditions; he had spoken of having to pay paper bills, told me of various cases where, when exigency came, there was no money to meet it, and he had to advance it himself; and on one evening, when I was in his house, in the back parlor, the subject came up, and in the course of some conversation he drew out of his pocket a letter and some checks, and he showed them to me, and two of them were time drafts, and I understood from him that there had been a check which was payable on demand, and had been used, for $2,000, and these were time drafts, which, as I understood, were for some $2,000 or $3,000 each; and he also handed me, or, rather, he opened and read me passages from a letter, in which the donor said that the check was all the money at present at disposal; he presumed that these time drafts would be just as useful, and it would be in their power to meet them as they came around, and then he, reading that, brought his hand down with great emphasis and enthusiasm, looking me in the face, and says, "This is what I call friendship." Then he recurred to his letter again, or the letter, and rendered a sentence—

Q.—Perhaps that is not material, about the rest of the letter. Now, this person, was it a gentleman or a lady? A.—A lady.

Q.—What did Mr. Moulton say, if anything, or you to him, in regard to this money, or its use by Mr. Tilton? A.—I understood it to be money to be applied to the furtherance of the interests of the *Golden Age*.

Q.—Now, about its being taken and used by him, what was said? A.—I understood him to say that the check was used, but that the other two time drafts would not be.

Q.—Now, Sir, do you remember, as part of the interview between you and Mr. Moulton, what is here stated by Mr. Moulton:

"I said to Mr. Beecher that I had spoken to Mr. Tilton about this gift, and that Mr. Tilton said he could not accept it—he had no way of returning the money that he knew about; and I said also to Mr. Beecher that I could not honorably take this money from this person, and apply it to Mr. Tilton's use, without informing him about it, and I did not see how that money could be used, therefore."

That he gives as the substance of a conversation with you. Do you remember anything of that kind? A.—Not in connection with that transaction.

Q.—Now, after this transaction—after this conversation, what did you do in respect to this matter of pecuniary help? A.—I went home and thought about it, and blamed myself for being so stupid. It occurred to me that this is what I ought to have done—

Mr. Fullerton—One moment.

After a pause, and there being no further interruption, Mr. Beecher proceeded: I made a remark, or a gentle reproach, to the effect that if he wanted money afterward he should tell me so.

Q.—And you reproached him? A.—I reproached him; I said he had been acquainted with me long enough, and that if he wanted me to help him, or join him in any enterprise, he should tell me so, but that kind of delicacy ought not to hinder him.

Mr. Evarts—Very well, go on.

Witness—Then I said to him "I will give $5,000 if that will help to put him over this pinch," and he did not urge it; he was very delicate about it, and I at once set on foot operations to get the money; I had not got it.

Q.—Well, you went to work and got the money by a mortgage on your house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—That is all in; it is given in evidence.

Q.—Did you take the money to Mr. Moulton? A.—I did in rolls, in bills.

Q.—And what occurred when you gave it to him? A.—He was—he expressed himself as extremely gratified with it; he thought it was a very good, a most friendly act.

GRACE, MERCY, AND PEACE.

Q.—Well, Sir, how soon after that payment of these $5,000 to Mr. Moulton, did you have an interview with Mr. Tilton, and how did that occur? A.—I think it was the following Sunday morning. When I went out from my house to go to church Mr. Tilton was waiting for me on the opposite corner of the street, and I joined him as I went over, and he walked down to the church with me, talking in a most affectionately cordial manner until we got to the corner on this side of the church, just on the edge of the crowd, when he went his way and I went on.

Q.—Could you give that conversation, or the substance of it? A.—No, Sir; I cannot recall it.

Q.—Now, Sir, at that time, Sunday, do you recall the slip of paper that has been made out and exhibited here with the words: "Grace, mercy, and peace"? A.—I don't know. I received a slip of paper one Sunday, but I can't identify it.

Q.—Is that the same Sunday? A.—Yes, Sir; that was the whole there was of it.

Q.—Well, how did it come to your hands? A.—I found it lying on my little table on the platform of my church, inclosed in a sealed envelope. It was in Mr. Tilton's handwriting. On opening it there was simply that sentence.

The Court (to the witness)—Signed "T. T."

The witness apparently did not understand the question as addressed to him, and made no reply.

Mr. Evarts—I think it is.

Mr. Morris—"Grace, mercy, and peace. T. T."

Mr. Fullerton—It is so signed.

Mr. Evarts—It will show for itself whether it is or not.

The Court (to Mr. Evarts)—I merely asked the witness, has he any recollection of having seen the words "T. T." attached to the paper.

Mr. Evarts—Certainly, Sir.

The Court (to the witness)—Do you recollect having seen these letters "T. T." in reading the paper?

Witness—Do I recollect having seen it on that day, or having seen it since?

The Court—The question is whether you recollect having seen it signed "T. T." or not?

Witness—I don't remember; I have not seen it since; it is in evidence.

The Court—That is the same you refer to?

Witness—Yes, Sir; that is the same I refer to.

Mr. Fullerton—We don't claim for that reason, Sir, that it was the original.

Q.—Look at that, Sir, and see if that is the paper? A. (reading the paper)—This is it, Sir; it is Scripture.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, but you need not swear to it; it is not in evidence.

Mr. Beecher—I did not know but that you were familiar with the text.

Mr. Beach (sotto voce)—You need not quote Scripture here; it is not quite pertinent to the occasion.

Mr. Beecher—I have stated it, the letter being a Scriptural quotation.

Mr. Fullerton—That was said for Mr. Evarts' benefit.

Mr. Evarts—The memorandum is—

H. W. B.—Grace, mercy, and peace. T. T.
SUNDAY MORNING.

It is marked now, Sir; it does not seem to have been marked before.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, here is a pencil mark on the back; I don't know whether it is in your handwriting or not, or whose it is. A.—Well, if it is, it is not of any account.

Q.—Well, is it or not? A.—I should think it was, but there is no reliableness in it; I have an impression that I was using the back of that for some date, but I have no recollection what it was.

Q.—No date to the paper? A.—No date to the paper.

Q.—Do you suppose that to be your memorandum? A.—This is my memorandum; I recollect that when—

Q.—You did receive but one of these notes? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, Mr. Moulton—

Mr. Fullerton—Do I understand him to say that he made the memorandum at the time?

Witness—Yes, Sir, at the time; I did not make any memorandum at the time I received—

Mr. Fullerton—I understand he said that the memorandum was made the time he received the note?

Mr. Evarts—I understand him to the contrary.

Mr. Fullerton—That was not made at the time.

Mr. Evarts—It was not made at the time; that you now understand.

Q.—Now, this memorandum—has it any connection with the time it was received? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, Mr. Tilton has given as the date of this letter or of this note being handed to you (I refer to page No. 472) the 10th or 12th of June, 1873; there was but one such paper? A.—But one such.

Q.—But one such? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, are you able to say, from your recollection, what part of June, or what part of May, or what time it was sent? A.—I know it was not given on the 10th of June.

Q.—How do you know that? A.—In 1873, because I was preaching in the Park Street Church in Boston.

Q.—On that date, or at least on that Sunday, if it was on Sunday? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Sunday was the 1st of June; Sunday week would be 8th.

Mr. Beecher—It was the next Sunday after.

Q.—The 8th of June you were preaching in Boston?

Mr. Beach stated he did not say it was Sunday.

Mr. Evarts—He said it was Sunday.

Mr. Beecher—I've made a mistake of the date; it was not on the Sunday nearest to the 10th; it was not the Sunday that the 8th would be the nearest to.

Mr. Evarts—Well, it was agreed that it was Sunday; that it was dated Sunday.

Mr. Fullerton—What page are you reading?

Mr. Evarts—Page 432.

Mr. Beecher—I was home on the 1st and on the 16th, and the Sunday intermediate was in Boston.

Mr. Evarts—It is only significant as being about the date of the note.

Mr. Beecher—It is a mistake.

Q.—Do you think it was as late as the early part of June? A.—I have no idea, Mr. Evarts; if they say it was on Sunday I could not know but it was: if they said it was the Spring of 1874, I could not know but it was.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Tilton did not fix on the 10th.

Mr. Beach—Then you had better correct it.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Tilton did not fix it on the 10th.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; he did.

Mr. Fullerton—No; he says he can't do it.

Mr. Evarts—He says it was near that date. That is a rough guess.

Mr. Fullerton—He says he can't fix the date on that day.

Mr. Morris—The record had better be corrected.

Mr. Evarts—(Reading from Tilton's testimony:)

"I don't know that I could fix the little scrap of paper to the 10th or 12th of June."

Mr. Fullerton—Read the question, please.

Mr. Evarts (reading)—

"Do you recollect sending him something to the church; do you recollect anything that occurred about the 10th or 12th of June?"

And he answered,

"10th or 12th of June."

And he was asked again, and he said,

"I don't know that I could fix that little scrap of paper to the 10th or 12th of June; the circumstances, in my memory, are these: the publication of this little card on the 2d of June, 1873"—

and so forth. He said Sunday was the 10th or 12th of June.

Mr. Morris—Please say what he did state.

Mr. Fullerton—He said he could not fix the time.

Mr. Evarts—As I understand, it is stated by Mr. Tilton as having occurred at or about that time.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; it is a wrong interpretation of it.

Mr. Evarts—Well—

Mr. Fullerton—He says he can't fix it at or about that time.

Mr. Evarts—The question was asked was it the 10th or 12th of June? and he says he can't fix it by that date, but he can fix it with reference to something else that occurred on the 2d.

Mr. Morris—That is not his evidence as appears on the record.

Mr. Evarts—I so understood him; certainly I can draw no other inference than that Mr. Tilton supposed it was some time in the month of June.

Mr. Morris—No, no; you can draw no such inference.

HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH MRS. MOULTON.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, subsequent to the month of December, 1870, did you come to be more acquainted with Mrs. Moulton than you had been before? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—In what way did your acquaintance with her arise, and on what terms of acquaintance were you after that period? A.—It arose from my frequent visits to her husband at her house, and continued through all this period until late in 1874; I was at their house at some period every day, sometimes once only a week, sometimes once in ten days, sometimes once a month, sometimes not for four months; so that it was an exceedingly variable intercourse, for although the story is condensed into a unity the facts stretch out through four years, interrupted by lecture courses, by long vacations, and by the subsidence of difficulties, and my visits to the house were at critical periods, and on these visits I gradually became acquainted more and more with Mrs. Moulton; she was a very lady-like, companionable, and frank person; she had made my coming a matter of no trouble to herself, so that I did not feel that I intruded at all upon her home or hospitality; and little by little I came to esteem her, and afterward, learning from Mr. Moulton that she was aware of the difficulties and troubles that were in existence, I conversed with her on these subjects, though but seldom; and—

Q.—Now, in what—to what degree of cordial reception and conversation did you—on what footing of cordiality did your acquaintance with Mrs. Moulton come to be in the course of this— A.—Well, I was received, I suppose I might say, as if I was—had been a connection or relation in the household; that is, while I was shown usually into the parlor, after a time I went right up into her chamber, which was in the second story front room most of the time, and she received me, in the absence of her husband, with the strict propriety which you might expect of a lady; but after a year or two—after a year, perhaps—I can't be sure of the time, she not unfrequently kissed me, when I met her in the presence of her husband—never but once except in his presence—and used to say many kind and cordial things of me to him.

Q.—In your presence? A.—In my presence, yes; I will not say that she made a pet of me, because she was not exactly a person that had pets, but I would say that she treated me with the familiarity with which a cousin or a sister would have treated a cousin or a brother with whom she had a life-long acquaintanceship; her whole intercourse with me was such as to raise in me the greatest respect and esteem for her, and I never knew her to do an unlady-like thing.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher—

[A pause ensued here, counsel for defendant engaging in a consultation over some papers.]

Mr. Shearman—No. 37, Judge Morris, please.

Mr. Porter—Judge Morris, will you give us No. 37?

Mr. Morris—No. 37; yes, Sir. [Handing paper to Judge Porter.]

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Beecher)—Here is a letter of yours, Mr. Beecher, which has been put in evidence; "Peekskill, 14th July, 1873," to Mr. Moulton; Exhibit No. 37. Now, Sir, there is an expression which you used, writing to Mr. Moulton concerning Mrs. Moulton; I call your attention to it that it may be in your mind, and I will question you upon it.

Mr. Beecher (looking at paper)—I do not see just what it is; I want to get the run of it. [After looking further.] Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, I read this passage: After speaking of your obligations to Mr. Moulton, you say,

"Not the least has been the great-hearted kindness and trust which your noble wife has shown, and which have lifted me out of dispondencies often, though sometimes her clear truthfulness has laid me pretty flat."

Now what trait of your intercourse with Mrs. Moulton and in her character do you refer to in that?

Mr. Beecher—In that sentence?

Mr. Evarts—In that sentence.

Mr. Beecher—Yes. Well, her whole—my whole intercourse with Mrs. Moulton was one which inspired in me a sense of affectionate respect and gratitude, because she was very sympathetic without being sentimental, and I had the impression that she was not a sentimentalist, and didn't quite like it—

Mr. Evarts—Didn't like sentiment?

MRS. MOULTON'S INCISIVE REMARKS.

Mr. Beecher—No, Sir; and I quite suspect that in my moods of outpouring, I very oftentimes offended her thus, and she oftentimes made one of those incisive remarks which a woman knows how to—as it is said—"let the wind out of that bladder," and I remember her saying something like this once, to us; I was groaning, and saying that it didn't seem to me I could live, and I didn't want to live: "Ugh!" she says, "You and Frank and Tilton are all going to die; first Tilton is going to die, and then Frank comes home, and he is going to die, and then you come, and you are going to die; I notice you all like to live well enough." Little things like that, when persons are jousting backward and forward, do not amount to anything, but when a man has been pouring out very strongly his sentimental feelings, and has a woman coolly take him up, or sharply take him up, it don't feel good. [Slight sensation in the audience, as near to a laugh as dared be attempted.]

THE PUBLICATION OF THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, do you remember the publication of a portion of what is called the Tripartite Agreement; do you remember the publication—the public print?

Mr. Shearman—The whole of it.

Mr. Beecher—I remember the whole of it being published.

Mr. Evarts—Well, the whole of it—Mr. Shearman corrects me. You remember the publication? A.—I do.

Q.—Now, do you remember about what time that occurred? A.—I do.

Q.—When was it? A.—On the 30th of May, I think; it was published on Friday, the 30th, if that was the 30th; the 30th of May.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Friday was the 30th. Now, subsequent to that publication, and connected with it, were there any interviews between you and Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton? A.—There were interviews between Mr. Moulton and me—and Mrs. Moulton.

Q.—Was this in the morning papers of the 30th? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Morning papers? A.—Yes, Sir; morning papers.

Q.—Of the 30th? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, Sir? A.—I saw Mr. Moulton on the morning of that day.

Q.—Did you seek him? A.—No, Sir; I think not; I won't be positive about that.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—I can't say about that; I merely recollect talking with him.

Q.—Whether it was at his house or not? A.—Whether it was at his house or whether we were walking I cannot say.

Q.—Very well. Now, what passed between you about that publication? A.—Well, he wanted to know about it; who—how it came out; I told him that I could not tell him; that all that I knew was that I was approached by some—about the middle of the week by Mr. Ed. Ford, who asked me if I had any objections to the publication of the—of the tripartite agreement, and I had said to him, "Well, we are thinking the time is coming when it ought to be published." But said he, "suppose it to be published in New-York without your having anything to do with it, or any responsibility about it, would you like it?" "Well, I said, there isn't any copy there; you can't a publication;" he said, "I don't care anything about that; suppose it should be published, would it interfere with any plans of yours?" I said to him, "I think it ought not to be published without some further consultation about the matter; I told him further that, I think on the same day, Mr. Cleveland came to me, and I had turned the matter over in my mind, and said to him, "Now, Cleveland, you must go right over and stop that thing. It ought not to be published in any such way." I couldn't imagine—I did not, myself—but Mr. Cleveland seemed to know what the source of it was, and that it was—that it was published. Well, I told him also, I think, the interview I had with Mr. Cleveland—I am pretty sure I did.

Mr. Evarts—Very well; if you told him so you can state it. A.—He went to the *Tribune* office first and tried to stop it, and then went up to Sam. Wilkeson's house, who was the man who was going to publish it, or sent it, and it was about midnight; and he woke him up and told him what he had come for, and he said Sam. got up in his red night-shirt and sat in the middle of the bed and swore until everything was blue in that room, and told them to go about their business; nothing should hinder him, that it was his lookout. He expressed my wish that it should not be, and he said he did not care a —— for Henry Ward Beecher nor any other man on earth—that thing was going to be published. Mr. Moulton said it was—it had rather knocked some of the plans they had in regard to the publication, but then they must let it go; and that was the general tenor of our conversation. I also understood from him to say that it was a surprise to Mr. Tilton, but that he rather was glad of it; that was what I understood Mr. Moulton to say, and—

Q.—Do you mean from Mr. Moulton? A.—I understood from Mr. Moulton that the publication had been gratifying to Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir; he had seen him; I don't recollect having seen him that day; one the next morning I was sent for by Mr. Moulton.

BEECHER WOULD NOT STAND IT ANY LONGER.

Q.—That was on the 31st? A.—That would be Saturday morning, the 31st; he told me he had had a devil of a time all night pretty near, as I understood him; that Mr. Tilton had on seeing the evening papers, gone up to Mr. Curtis' and that they talked with him and had told him that he never could stand that in the world; that that would kill him; that it would appear from that publication, as the evening paper had stated, that he and Mr. Bowen had been in league together spreading dirty stories about me, and that they had both agreed that they had been naughty, and promised they wouldn't do so any more, according to the writing of that tripartite agreement; "Well," I said to Mr. Moulton, "he wrote his own article in it; it was written to cover every ground of difference between him and us, and when he found out that the money was sure he slipped the article out, and, just like him, fixed it so he could keep his little grievance to use when he wanted to use it, and have an acquittance in regard to all the rest; and now, if there is any complaint, he ought not to make that complaint;" well, he said that the devil was to pay, and something had got to be done; I said to him that I had come to about the end of my patience, that I didn't intend to stand this thing any longer, and that if matters must come to a head, it was just as good a time to come to a head now as any other, and that I would not take one single step in that matter. Well, I was unduly excited, for a clergyman, and he soothed me somewhat, and said that the matter could be got over; that he had influence, he knew, enough; he could hold Mr. Tilton; he informed me that Mr. Tilton was going to publish a card that night, and that he was going to include in it a part of that memorandum, letter of apology, or whatever name you choose to give it.

Q.—Of the 1st of January, 1871? A.—Yes; and that it would be a very dangerous and very damaging affair. I said to Mr. Moulton, "Well, let him publish; I am not going to try to patch this thing up and hold on any longer." I said a great many more things that were more emphatic than prudent; and he finally said, "He won't publish it to-night. Now, you may depend upon it, he ain't going to publish it to-night." "Well, how do you know? I think he will. He is in a towering passion, as you say, and he will do it." "No," he says, "I can hold him; I have seen him in that way before. I can hold him, and if he don't publish it to-night we can arrange it so that he won't publish it at all." "Very well," says I, "if anything of that sort is going to be done—" I gained from him the idea that he had gone down to see the *Eagle* office on the matter.

Q.—Who had? A.—That Mr. Moulton had gone, or was going; at any rate, there was something that led me to say to him, "You ought to go right down and see Mr. Kinsella, yourself; there ought to be some consultation." The reason of that was not confined to this case alone; there were other matters between Mr. Kinsella and Mr. Moulton and Mr. Bowen which led to familiar and constant intercourse or consultation, and therefore made it more natural to suggest that he should have this interview with Mr. Kinsella; and he agreed to do it. He took his hat—I rather insisted upon it, one of the rare cases in which I ventured to insist upon anything; he went with me out of the house, not far from—it was between 10 and 11 o'clock Saturday morning—went down to my house, and went up into my bedroom, the same room where the pistol scene was, and we chatted and he refreshed himself and went down the hill to the *Eagle* office—as I understood afterward from him, went down there. Meanwhile I turned it over in my mind and sat down and wrote this card of resignation, which has not been put in exactly as I wrote it, but nearly all, and put it in my pocket. That evening I went down to his house, (on Saturday evening,) and went up into his study; he came up, and I understood that Mr. Tilton was below, though I didn't see him, and we sat down, and he gave me an account of the interview that he had had with Mr. Kinsella; the general result was that nothing would be done, certainly before Monday night, and he hoped before that time things could be arranged. I resumed the matter again, and said "Frank, I am not going to stand this matter any longer," and I drew out of my pocket the card, which was substantially this: that—

Mr. Evarts—It has been given in evidence? A.—Well, not mine.

Mr. Fullerton—No. I object to stating it. A. It was a card that for—

Mr. Fullerton—No.

Mr. Beecher—Oh, you don't want me to state it.

Mr. Fullerton—No; I want to see the original.

HOW BEECHER STARTLED MOULTON.

Mr. Beecher—So do I; but I drew it out of my pocket and handed it to him, and said to him: "If that card comes out, and is what you say it is going to be, *that* is going to be my answer—my resignation from my church, and that is the reason;" and he took it in his hand and looked at it, and read it through, and sort of started back at it, read it again—"Good God!" says he, and he read it a third time; I took it from his hand as he rose; he left the room and told me to wait a moment, and went down stairs; then his footsteps had hardly ceased to be heard before Mrs. Moulton entered the room and closed the door; she interchanged some words—and I was in rather a stern mood, and the conversation was not general at all; but after some few words, I sitting at the table with my back to the fireplace—I was engaged with some paper, what it was I don't know—she came up behind me, near my left shoulder, and said to me, "Mr. Beecher, I don't believe the stories that they are telling about you; I believe that you are a good man;" and I turned a little toward her, and looked at her—"Emma Moulton, I am a good man; you may be sure of that; I am a good man;" and with that she put her hand around my neck gently, so as to bring my head up a little, and kissed me on my forehead; and it was certainly a kiss of inspiration, still I thought it prudent not to return it, and I sat perfectly still at the table, and she sat down upon the sofa in a moment, and then, after a little, Mr. Moulton came back again and we had some slight further conversation, and I got up and went home. On the following Sunday morning I tried to write my sermon, and I could not—had that interview—that state of facts was in my mind, so I could not get at it, and I sat down and dashed off the letter called "The Day of Judgment" letter of June 1, knowing that he had been up for two nights, or would have been; I inclosed it in a little note to her saying, "Don't wake him up; it is not important that he should see it," and sent it up, and then made out my notes and went and preached; I didn't see him again until Sunday night, when there was the suggestion of a card that should be published by me that should take the load off from Mr. Tilton which his own article in the tripartite agreement had brought to bear upon him when it was published; I took it home for consideration; it was agreed that Mr. Kinsella should be sent for to confer with me; he came about 9 o'clock in the morning; I told him what I had told them—that this matter had been following—

Mr. Fullerton—We don't want the conversation with Mr. Kinsella.

THE SITUATION LAID BEFORE MR. KINSELLA.

Mr. Evarts—You laid before him the situation? A.—I laid before him the situation, and under his suggestions—

Mr. Fullerton—No; I object.

Witness—And being advised I drew up the card that is published, refusing to publish the card that had been sent, on account of one sentence in it; after a conversation that lasted about an hour he left; then, being on the eve of an absence of two weeks, I made some little arrangements in the house, and left and went over to the *Christian Union* office; Monday was my editorial day, and I went there habitually, and this was to be a business time and, therefore, I had significant duties to perform; I saw several members of the firm and the boys, as we call them, and then had an interview with Mr. Cleveland in respect to the affairs, for he, by this time, had become quite conversant with matters, and was intimate with me in regard, especially, to the Bowen side of it; and made some arrangements that he should send my letters to Boston, and papers, and some other incidents of that kind, and then I went out on errands and to lunch, and met my wife at Forty-second street at 2 o'clock, and went up with her to Peekskill; remained over Monday night; came down on Tuesday afternoon, getting in just in time to marry Mr. Tilney on Tuesday night; left the house at 6:30, and next morning went to Boston; stayed all that week, and all the next till Friday, and came home on Friday night; that is the little history.

Q.—Friday night of the following week? A.—Friday night of the—

Q.—Which would be the 13th? A.—The 13th.

Q.—It was the Friday night of the following week? A.—Yes, Sir; I was down at Gov. Claflin's house the whole time.

Q.—Now, Sir, look at that paper, [showing a written paper to the witness,] and say whether that is in Mr. Tilton's handwriting? A.—It is.

Q.—Whether that is the card that was proposed to you on that Saturday night to be published by you? A.—I think this is, Sir.

A SHARP ALTERCATION BETWEEN COUNSEL.

Mr. Evarts—We would like exhibits 107 and 108, Mr. Morris, if you please.

Mr. Morris (without moving)—I can't find them.

Mr. Evarts—We really need them, they are exhibits in evidence, and we are entitled to have them found.

Mr. Morris—You are entitled to them if I can find them.

Mr. Evarts—We are entitled to have them. You don't mean they are lost?

Mr. Morris—I don't know; I can't find them.

Mr. Evarts—We must have them. We must have our testimony proceed on them as a basis.

Mr. Morris—I understand you would like to have them. I say I can't find them. I may find them after a more thorough examination. These envelopes have been passed around so frequently—

Mr. Evarts—We have not had anything to do with them at all.

Mr. Fullerton—If they can be found they will be produced—

Mr. Morris—And if they cannot, they won't.

Mr. Shearman—We asked for a paper yesterday, which Mr. Morris said could not be found, but just as soon as Mr. Fullerton asked him for the paper it was found.

Mr. Morris—Mr. Fullerton did not ask for it, and no such thing occurred as you state.

Mr. Fullerton (to Mr. Morris)—Don't say one word.

Mr. Evarts—We are in want of these papers, and are entitled to have them, they being in evidence and before the court.

Mr. Fullerton—After the imputation of Mr. Shearman, I have nothing further to say about finding papers.

Mr. Shearman—The imputation is known to every one who sits here.

Mr. Morris—It is untrue.

Mr. Shearman—The paper we asked for yesterday was not produced, and he [Mr. Morris] said it could not be found, and in two minutes afterward I saw Judge Fullerton lean over and ask for that paper and it was produced instantly.

Mr. Morris—It is not true.

The Court—One moment, gentlemen. They will find them during the recess, probably.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor understands that we are entitled to these exhibits. They are no more their property, for the purposes of the trial, than ours.

The Court—Still there is liable to be confusion among so many papers.

Mr. Evarts—I understand that.

The Court—They will find it, if they can, during recess.

Mr. Morris—I have found every exhibit that has been called for as readily as I could, and counsel have put me to unnecessary trouble in calling for exhibits here when they could use the printed as well, when they have not used them, seemingly, for no other purpose than to give trouble. And when the counsel undertake to make any imputation that we have withheld any exhibit we repel it; it is untrue.

Mr. Fullerton—That imputation ought not to rest for a moment upon Judge Morris, because yesterday when the exhibit which was called for was found, Judge Morris stated immediately that it had gone into the wrong envelope with another exhibit, an explanation which Mr. Shearman ought to have received at once. I don't know why he should attempt to cast any imputation of the kind on the gentleman who had charge of these very numerous papers, and who has produced them from time to time when they were wanted with the greatest possible alacrity, although at very great inconvenience.

Mr. Morris—The exhibit called for, and to which reference is made, was in that envelope, [holding one up,] being with another exhibit marked in the lower part of the envelope, and misplaced in the package, as your Honor will see. Not marked as the others were, and there were two in the same envelope, and I didn't find it at the time. I looked over again and found it and produced it. And when Mr. Shearman makes the imputation that he does, I say that it is utterly and absolutely false.

The Court—In other words that he is mistaken, and ought not to make it.

Mr. Morris—No, Sir, I say it is untrue.

The Court—Well, we will leave it there.

Mr. Fullerton—The counsel clothes his language so as to make it offensive, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—It cannot be blotted out.

Mr. Evarts—Nevertheless, your Honor, we cannot consent to be put in the position of asking favors when we desire original papers that are put in evidence against us to be present at the trial for use by us.

The Court—Now some one must keep the papers, they are very voluminous. There may well be delay in finding them a given paper. Counsel should do what he can in that regard; that is all.

Mr. Evarts—We cannot be put in the position of asking for favors.

Mr. Morris—And we don't want you to ask for them in that offensive way, either.

Mr. Evarts—I have not asked for them in an offensive way.

Mr. Morris—Yes, you have been offensive in your persistency in reference to them, and casting an imputation that I did not try to find them. I say it is offensive.

Mr. Evarts—Have you got the papers?

Mr. Morris—I will let you have it in due time.

Mr. Evarts—I will take them now.

Mr. Morris—And you won't have them now.

Mr. Evarts—Well, the Court will direct you, then.

Mr. Morris—Well, the Court won't direct me.

Mr. Fullerton—This ought to be enough.

I stated to Mr. Evarts, in the courteous way in which I always try to address him, that those papers, if they were in existence—as I supposed they were—would be found and be handed to him. That is all that he could ask of us. It is not an extraordinary thing in handling so many papers as have been exhibited in this case that some of them should be momentarily displaced. And after that was said—in a way, certainly, which gave no offense, and which did give assurance of good faith—Mr. Shearman saw fit purposely to make a very offensive remark, entirely uncalled for, which did not facilitate the looking up of the paper or its production, but was calculated to annoy. Indeed, Sir, it was an insult; because the explanation which, as I have already said, Judge Morris gave yesterday, when that paper was found, ought to have been satisfactory to any gentleman. Now, that Judge Morris is purposely keeping back exhibits in this case is an insinuation that is absurd in the extreme. The paper has been given in evidence, it is on record, and what object could he attain by withholding it? None at all. As a matter of course he would feel unpleasant, as any person would possibly feel, if one of these papers was lost. The paper, I say, that they are looking for, which they desire, has been put in print; and, although they may wish the originals and they are entitled to them, yet, as a matter of course, there will be nothing lost of advantage to the defendant if the papers were never found. But I repeat now, for Mr. Evarts' benefit, what I said before, that every exertion will be made to find these exhibits, and, when they are found, we shall take great pleasure in passing them over to him. But to say that they want them now—that they must have them now—and to make that demand or to predicate it upon what Mr. Shearman was pleased to say a moment ago, in a very offensive way, and in language which he will regret, I think, when he comes to think of it, seems to me to be out of place.

Mr. Morris—And I will say, further, that two of our exhibits, or one of our exhibits, has been lost. It was passed over to the other side, and marked by them for identification. Whether they have returned it or not I do not know; but I have looked through every paper connected with this case, and it cannot be found. That is the statement made by Mr. Beecher, which it was understood would be referred to or put in evidence from the printed copy of Bowen's terms. Having been put in in that way by the other side a few days ago, those two papers have been lost. They were in their possession, passed over to them, and marked by them for identification. Whether they have been returned or not I don't know, but I cannot find them.

The Court—There seems to be some confusion.

Mr. Shearman—I am prepared with an affidavit from my clerk, if necessary, that he returned them to Judge Morris.

Mr. Morris—That may be, and I do not say that they are not returned, but I say that they are papers of the greatest importance to us, and that we want them and they cannot be found.

Mr. Shearman—They have been returned; there is no doubt of that, for I inquired specifically and fairly. With regard to what has been said about myself, may it please your Honor, I think, have said nothing more than is perfectly consistent with the truth. I notice my friend, Judge Fullerton, does not deny the statement I made about him; it does not cast any imputation upon him at all. Judge Morris has repeatedly cast imputations upon me, to which I have not before replied, and I am not going now to reply. But there is no reason in the conduct of Judge Morris, in the opening of this case, toward me that should call from me for any special forbearance toward him.

Mr. Morris—I don't ask it.

Mr. Shearman—And there was a reason yesterday, if your Honor please, why that paper should not be produced when we wanted it; we all saw it.

The Court—I recollect an occasion at the close of our proceedings one day, when Mr. Morris was quite persistent that the counsel on the other side should return certain papers, and after some inquiry and consultation he was assured that they had been returned, and Judge Porter took part in that assurance. There may have been some confusion in the papers since; it would not be at all surprising if there had been.

Mr. Porter—There was no mistake, Sir. He found the papers, as I returned them with my own hand.

The Court—Surely it is a very easy matter to misplace a paper.

Mr. Evarts—I am always ready and willing, if your Honor please, to concede the largest freedom to accidents and to circumstances. But, nevertheless, we do not wish to have it put as a favor that exhibits are produced to us.

Mr. Morris—Nobody has pretended to anything of the kind.

Mr. Evarts—Well, that is all right.

The Court—We have proceeded so pleasantly that I am quite persuaded counsel, on reflection, will understand each other, and that there will be no misunderstanding.

Mr. Morris—[To defendant's counsel.] Now, then, I ask you for the papers which you now have.

The papers were produced, and the court took a recess till 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Beecher resumed the stand at 5:02 o'clock. Ten minutes more were occupied in searching among papers and in consultation before Mr. Evarts again took up the examination.

Q. (handing letter to witness)—Exhibit No. 75. Mr. Beecher, you say as a card that was shown you. Now, the next morning was any card prepared that was actually published? A. Yes, Sir, the next morning after Sunday.

Q.—The next morning after Sunday—Monday morning. And where was that card prepared that was actually published, and who took part with you in finally modeling it for publication? A.—It was prepared in my study in my house; Mr. Thomas Kinsella took part in it.

Q.—And yourself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How came he to be there? A.—On invitation, through Mr. Moulton.

Q.—In consequence of the call, as you had understood, that had been made on Saturday? A.—I understood Mr. Moulton—

Q.—Would call upon him? A.—Would call upon him and suggest to him—

Q.—To come to your house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Without any particular invitation from you, other than that? A.—Other than that:

Q.—And do you know whether he brought with him that card or the text of that card, or whether you had it? A.—My impression is that I had it, Sir, the night before.

Q.—Now, with that before you, was finally a card prepared and published? A.—It was.

Q.—At what time of day was this interview between you and Kr. Kinsella at your house? A.—About 9; from 9 to 10.

Q.—How long a time was occupied in it? A.—About an hour; a little more or a little less.

Q.—Now, look at this paper of Monday morning, June 2, [handing witness a copy of the Brooklyn *Eagle*,] and say if that card as there printed is the card as settled between Mr. Kinsella and yourself? A.—This is it, I should think, Sir; I think I recognize it.

Mr. Evarts—(to the Court)—We ask to put this paper in evidence, Sir.

The Court—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—It will be marked what number, Mr. Shearman?

Mr. Shearman—230.

Mr. Evarts hands paper to stenographer to be marked.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, were you familiar with the hours of publication of the first edition of the Brooklyn *Eagle* at that time? A.—I knew generally; I don't know how long my knowledge has extended back.

Q.—At what hour? A.—Between 1 and 2, the first edition—the editorial page; the first form goes down between 1 and 2.

Q.—The others later? A.—The others later, the continuously successive editions—third and fourth.

Q.—Now, Sir, what clause in that card as prepared, suggested, in that form to you, as you have testified, is omitted here? [indicating the paper.] A.—As I published the card it reads:

"If that document,"

[alluding to the tripartite agreement,]

"should lead the public to regard Mr. Tilton as the author of the calumnies to which it alludes, it will do him great injustice."

As it was proposed and as I refused to sign it it was:

"If that document should lead the public to regard Mr. Tilton as the author of the calumnies to which it alludes, or any other slanders against me."

I wouldn't put my pen to that.

Mr. Evarts—Now, read the commencement of the letter.

Mr. Shearman—The last clause.

Mr. Evarts—The last clause of the letter, as proposed to you. Read it as adopted and as at first proposed and suggested.

Mr. Beecher (reading)—

"I am unwilling that he [Mr. Tilton] should even seem to be responsible for injurious statements"—

"I am unwilling that he should even seem to be responsible for injurious statements whose force was wholly derived from others."

Mr. Evarts—What was the final clause, as proposed in the card that you rejected?

Mr. Beecher (reading)—

"Mr. Tilton's course toward me has been that of a man of honor and integrity."

Q.—How about that clause? A.—I wouldn't sign it.

THE THREATENED RESIGNATION OF MR. BEECHER.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, when on that Saturday night you informed Mr. Moulton your resignation would be published if this letter was published and he went down stairs, did he say anything about seeing Mr. Tilton, or did you know that he was going to see Mr. Tilton, in any way? A.—I probably knew he was going; I do not recall any significant conversation respecting it.

Q.—Did you know Mr. Tilton was in the house? A.—I knew it, Sir, but I cannot say whether I knew it before—at the beginning or after.

Mr. Evarts—Yes. Now, after he had seen Mr. Tilton did Mr. Moulton report to you any observation of Mr. Tilton in connection with this resignation of yours? A.—No, Sir; he did not.

Q.—This paper, which was a draft or proposal of resignation—the proposed resignation—what became of it, Mr. Beecher—this paper which you had—which you took out and read to him; what became of that? A.—I don't know, Sir; it went the way of pretty much all my papers which I tried to keep.

Mr. Evarts—Yes. You are not able to find it. A.—No, Sir; it is destroyed, I have no doubt.

Q.—Now, here is the supposed contents of it which have been given in evidence—

Mr. Evarts turned to Mr. Shearman with an inquiry, leaving his question incomplete—

Continuing after a moment—

Mr. Moulton has given this as the contents of that paper that you read. [Handing book to witness.]

Mr. Fullerton—One moment—

Mr. Evarts—Do you wish to object?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton then turned and consulted Mr. Beach, but no objection being made, Mr. Evarts proceeded.

Q.—Is that a correct statement of it? A.—Not quite.

Q.—What portion would you say there was, or how would you state it? A.—It reads:

"I tender herewith my resignation of Plymouth Church."

It is difficult to resign a church in that way, the pastorate, or something to that effect.

"I have stood among you in sorrow for two years."

He says:

"In order to save;"

"Striving to save," if I recollect aright, "from disgrace." They have it "shame."

"a certain household, but since a recent publication that is no longer possible. I now resign my ministry and retire to private life."

I think with that—with those inconsiderable changes it is substantially the card.

Mr. Evarts—Yes. When you made that proposition to Mr. Moulton of your proposed resignation, did you so intend to do if this publication was made? A.—Just as sure as the Lord lived I should have done it.

THE PURPOSE OF HIS RESIGNATION.

Q.—What was your purpose in that resignation under that contingency?

Mr. Fullerton—I object to that, Sir; that is not proper.

Mr. Evarts—What circumstances attended the situation which led you to plan and propose to execute a resignation of your place as Pastor?

Mr. Fullerton—That is objected to, Sir; they are already given in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—I know they are.

Judge Neilson—Could you ask what circumstances, if any, other than those already stated? Perhaps we have got them all.

Mr. Evarts—Well, if your Honor please, we have a great many circumstances that are given in evidence, but we have not as yet given in evidence all of those circumstances.

Judge Neilson—But as bearing on this.

Mr. Evarts—Bearing upon his mind; that is the point of my inquiry.

Judge Neilson—Well, you can ask it.

Mr. Fullerton—He has already stated why he proposed to resign; it was the publication of the proposed card. Now that is in evidence, and that seems to cover the whole ground. Beyond that he certainly cannot go. Any hidden purpose or meaning in his mind is not competent proof; at the time it was unexpressed, and we object to it.

Mr. Evarts—Wherever the intent of an act is to be construed—becomes a proper matter of evidence, and since the laws of evidence have allowed a party himself to speak, it has been well settled that he can speak concerning his intent.

Judge Neilson—As to all papers or contracts—papers or instruments which do not amount to a contract, or which do not create an estoppel.

Mr. Evarts—That we understand.

Judge Neilson—As to informal papers I think he could state his intent. We will let the witness answer this question.

Mr. Fullerton—Is he now permitted, Sir, to give a reason other than the one contained in the card itself?

Judge Neilson—There may be an additional reason. Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—One unexplained at the time?

Judge Neilson—I think so.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor will bear in mind the card alleges the reason, in order to save the family from disgrace.

Judge Neilson—"I have stood for two years," and so on. Yes, I think he may answer.

Mr. Evarts—You may answer, Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Beecher—I do not understand exactly. The question ought in some ways back, and there has been something said since.

Mr. Evarts—Yes. (To the stenographer)—Won't you read the question?

The stenographer read the question as follows:

"Q.—What circumstances attended the situation which led you to plan and propose to execute the resignation of your place as Pastor?"

Mr. Beecher—The publication of that card would compel at once a consideration of the whole subject by my church, and put me upon trial in that church, and, as I believed then, would destroy that church, and at any rate, in defense of myself that should be necessary on the publication of that card, I could make better standing as a private man fighting a private man than standing hampered by the restrictions and relations and duties in that church.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, what is your ordinary lunch or mid-day dinner hour? A.—12 o'clock in the country and 2 o'clock in the city.

HIS VISITS TO PEEKSKILL.

Q.—What length of time in your visits to Peekskill was it your habit to allow for passing between your residence here with your wife to the station at Forty-second street? A.—It would depend on whether I went by the cars or by a hack; whether I went alone or with my wife.

Q.—I am speaking now of with your wife. A.—When I went with my wife two hours was the time usually allowed—about two hours—walking down to the ferry and then taking a conveyance on the other side.

Q.—Now, what was your habit in regard to this—was this 2 o'clock train a frequent train taken by you? A.—A regular train.

Q.—Your usual train? A.—No.

Q.—I only ask you was it a frequent train, as used by you? A.—It was not an unfrequent train; it was one of the convenient trains; when I wished to spend the day at Peekskill I took the 8 o'clock train; when I wished to spend the morning or the forenoon in Brooklyn I took the 2 o'clock train.

Q.—And it was a common thing for you to take the 2 o'clock train? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was your habit of taking that train as to having your lunch or dinner at your house before taking it, or taking it as a part of your trip after you got across? A.—There was no habit about it; it was a matter of convenience. I sometimes went to the *Union* office on the way up; if it was a Monday I would go over to the *Union* office and look after my editorials, and then take my lunch and go up to the train.

Q.—Now, Mr. Cleveland—I don't know as it has been stated—but he was the managing editor of the *Christian Union*? A.—He was the managing business man.

Q.—Managing editor as you call it? A.—No editor at all.

Q.—Well, business manager? A.—He was the business manager of the *Christian Union*; had charge of the printing presses, the job-room, and paper, and everything of that sort, and saw to the whole mechanical execution, and also had a certain relation to the advertising.

Q.—At that time he was so? A.—At that time.

HE WAS NOT AT MOULTON'S ON THE 2D OF JUNE.

Q.—Now, at what hour of the day and for what length of time were you in Mr. Cleveland's company on this Monday? A.—I was there about 11 oclock, as near as I can recollect; I spent from three-quarters of an hour to an hour; it was not all with him.

Q.—At the office? A.—At the office.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; now, during the forenoon of that Monday, the 2d of June, were you at Mr. Moulton's house? A.—I was not.

Q.—On your return to Brooklyn Tuesday night, when you married one of your parishioners, I suppose, were you at Mr. Moulton's house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And did you see Mr. or Mrs. Moulton on that Monday or Tuesday night? A.—Neither of them.

Q.—Now, how soon after your return, which was on the 13th day of June, as you have stated it—Friday of the succeeding week—how soon after that did you have any interview with Mr. or Mrs.—with Mr. Moulton? A.—I don't recall, Sir.

Q.—How soon with Mrs. Moulton? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Now, that morning before Mr. Kinsella came and you were engaged with him, did you make any call or go out of your house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember the time of sending the telegram? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was the messenger that took that? A.—My wife.

Q.—And while she was away were you in the house? A.—I was; I had my preparations to make for my absence—my contemplated absence; I was going to have a little kind of vacation, and was looking forward to it with great pleasure.

Q.—What length of time does it take you, or did you allow usually in your movements to go from your house to the office of the *Christian Union* in New-York? A.—About three-quarters of an hour; varying; I could get there if I was as young as I was twenty years ago—I could get there in twenty minutes.

Q.—And as matter of fact? A.—But as the dignity of age comes on, I make it longer and longer, until it takes me now about three-quarters of an hour.

Q.—Now, on the morning of the 4th of June following the evening of the marriage, by what train, or how did you go to Boston? A.—Eight o'clock train in the morning, leaving my house at half-past six.

Q.—And where and with whom were you resident during the whole period of your absence until your return? A.—Gov. William Claflin, at Newtonville, eight miles out of Boston.

Q.—And what public occupations had you during that absence there? A.—I went specially to deliver a sermon before the Society of Religious Inquiry in Harvard College; it was at the invitation of the students that I made that little trip, and then, afterward, in order that I could reach it on Sunday, and not a week day, I arranged an exchange with Rev. Mr. Murray, then of the Park Street Church; he preached for me and I preached for him in the morning at Park Street; at night I went over to Cambridge to deliver the sermon before the students.

Q.—On Monday following? A.—No, Sir; the same night—of the same day.

Mr. Evarts—Oh, the same night; I beg pardon. Now, the 1st of June, which was Sunday, you left a letter there with a note to Mrs. Moulton, as you have stated? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you have any interview with Mrs. Moulton on that day? A.—No, Sir.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH MRS. MOULTON.

Q.—And on Saturday, the 31st, had you any other interview with Mrs. Moulton except that which you have stated, being in the evening of the 31st? A.—I had.

Q.—At what time and under what circumstances? A.—While waiting for Mr. Moulton to come in. He was out, for some reason, when I first went there.

Q.—Well, what hour of the day? A.—Well, I should say between 8 and 9 in the morning.

Q.—And did Mr. Moulton come in? A.—He did.

Q.—How long were you there at the house with Mr. Moulton, or Mrs. Moulton, or both of them? A.—Well, with both of them together, I should think perhaps an hour. I left about 10 o'clock.

Q.—And after that hour you were not there until the evening? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, what part of this hour was spent in Mrs. Moulton's company? A.—I should think perhaps fifteen minutes, or twenty.

Q.—And how did that interview go on at the house? A.—I don't remember the consecutive interview. It was an interview in which I did pretty much all the talking, and I spent my time in denouncing Mr. Tilton largely.

Q.—What was the subject of the interview between Mr. Moulton and yourself? A.—*Mr.* Moulton?

Q.—Mr. Moulton and yourself? A.—Mr. Moulton and myself. The subject of the interview was the preparation—I mean the forthcoming card which I understood Mr. Tilton was preparing, and which I told him would be a finality, if it was to be such as he intimated that it would be; and then came the discussion. He, as he often did, rebuked me for discouragement—that I never gave him any hope; that he had managed Mr. Tilton in many and many a passionate hour before, and that he had it in his power to do it again, and that he should do it. I want to say that it was at that interview—but no matter.

Q.—Well? A.—I don't recall it as belonging to that interview.

Q.—Now, what part had Mrs. Moulton in any conversation or interview that morning? A.—Only that which preceded it while I was waiting for Mr. Moulton.

Q.—Well, what occurred at that? A.—There was nothing very significant, more than that I was more than usually angry, rather than sorry; and I walked up and down the rooms, and said that this state of things was an intolerable state of things, and that I had expended pretty much all the patience I had, and that I was not going to stand this thing much longer; that it was a living death, and a man might as well die at once as to be constantly ground and harrowed with these things, settled and unsettled, mended and never mended, and that I believed that Mr. Tilton kept this thing on hand all the time to make trouble, and that he leaked and leaked, and did it a-purpose, and, when he was good-natured, made fair conversation and fair promises, and when the world went hard with him or he felt into his passionate outbursts of anger, then he said ugly things, and they came to me, provoking my friends, and I would go to Mr. Moulton, and Mr. Moulton would smooth me down, and explain them away, and make me think there had been some mistake, and then again it would come around precisely the same way again, and, for my part, I had borne it about as long as I intended to. It was about that.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, here is a proposed card in Mr. Tilton's handwriting; I suppose [handing paper to witness] that is Mr. Tilton's handwriting, isn't it?

Mr. Morris—Is that the one you inquired about before recess, Mr. Evarts?

Mr. Evarts—No. [To the witness]—Please look at that card, and say whether that was shown to you, or considered by you, at this or any other period. Was that card— A.—I remember never to have seen that.

Q.—That was not shown to you or made the subject of talk with you? A.—No, Sir, I never saw that extract from what was called the apology till I saw it in the Bacon letter.

Q.—That is all on that point; Mr. Beecher, this day, this 1st of June—2d of June, Monday—were your servants at the house, or had they already left? A.—They went up the week before, Thursday, to Peekskill.

Q.—Yes? A.—There was nobody in the house, but my wife and myself.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, have you a printed copy of this exhibit 26, which is your letter of June 1, 1873? A.—I have, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I will read this letter. There are passages I wish to ask about:

BEECHER DETERMINES TO MAKE NO MORE RESISTANCE.

SUNDAY MORNING, June 1, 1873.

MY DEAR FRANK: The whole earth is tranquil and the heaven is serene, as befits one who has about finished his world-life. I could do nothing on Saturday—my head was confused. But a good sleep has made it like crystal. I have determined to make no more resistance. Theodore's temperament is such that the future, even if temporarily earned, would be absolutely worthless, filled with abrupt charges and rendering me liable at any hour or day to be obliged to stultify all the devices by which we have saved ourselves. It is only fair that he should know that the publication of the card which he proposes would leave him far worse than before.

The *agreement* was made after my letter through you was written. He had had it a year. He had condoned his wife's fault. He had enjoined upon me with the utmost earnestness and solemnity not to betray his wife nor leave his children to a blight. I had honestly and earnestly joined in the purpose. Then this settlement was made and signed by him. It was not my making. He revised his part so that it should wholly suit him, and signed it. It stood unquestioned and unblamed for more than a year. *Then it was published.* Nothing but that. That which he did in private when made public excited him to fury, and he charges me with *making him appear as one graciously pardoned by me!* It was his own deliberate act, with which he was perfectly content till others saw it, and then he charges a grievous wrong home on me!

My mind is clear. I am not in haste. I shall write for the public a statement that will bear the light of the judgment day. God will take care of me and mine. When I look on earth it is a deep night. When I look to the heavens above I see the morning breaking. Bless-oh! that I could put in golden letters my deep sense of your faithful, earnest, undying fidelity, your disinterested friendship. Your noble wife, too, has been to me one of God's comforters. It is such as she that renews a waning faith in womanhood. Now, Frank, I would not have you waste any more energy on a hopeless task. With such a man as T. T. there is no possible salvation for any that depend upon him. With a strong nature, he does not know how to govern it. With generous impulses, the undercurrent that rules him is self. With ardent affections, he cannot love long that which does not repay him with admiration and praise. With a strong, theatric nature, he is constantly imposed upon with the idea that a position, a great stroke, a *coup d'état*, is the way to succeed. Besides these, he has a hundred good things about him, but these named traits make h'm absolutely unreliable.

Therefore, there is no use in further trying. I have a strong feeling upon me, and it brings great peace with it, that I am spending my last Sunday and preaching my last sermon.

Dear, good God, I thank Thee, I am indeed beginning to see rest and triumph. The pain of life is but a moment the glory of everlasting emancipation is wordless, inconceivable, full of beckoning glory. Oh, my beloved Frank, I shall know you then and forever hold fellowship with you, and look back and smile at the past. Your loving

H. W. B.

MR. BEECHER EXPLAINS.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Mr. Beecher, the first sentence of this letter speaks of "the earth as tranquil and the heaven serene, as befits one who has about finished his world-life." Did you refer to yourself in that sentence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And in what sense did you refer to yourself as having about finished your world-life? A.—Mr. Evarts, I never am carried up by excitement very high that I do not feel as though I could touch the heaven by reaching my hand out; it is not an expression just characteristic of this, but characteristic of almost my whole life, and on Sabbath days especially, and, above all, such Sundays as I see, looking out over the bay and over all the Orange hills and the great sleeping city, on the other side, I am lifted up, and seem sometimes as if I was *there*.

Q.—Does that refer to any purposed termination of your life?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. The question remained unanswered, Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—I will ask further then.

The Witness—What further.

Mr. Evarts—In what sense, I say, did you refer to yourself as one who has about finished his world-life? A.—"The whole earth is tranquil and the heaven is serene, as befits one who has about finished his world-life;" I felt as though I was nearly through—for the hundredth time in that trouble.

Q.—Has it any relation to any purposed or meditated termination of your life by yourself? A.—Not the slightest; that last sentence ought to be an answer.

Q.—Well, we will take the facts. Now I ask your attention to this clause:

"I have determined to make no more resistance. Theodore's temperament is such that the future, even if temporarily earned, would be absolutely worthless—filled with abrupt changes, and rendering me liable, at any hour or day, to be obliged to stultify all the devices by which we have saved ourselves."

Now, Sir, what situation and what devices had you in mind in that clause of your letter?

Mr. Fullerton—That I object to, Sir. There is no hidden or occult meaning in that passage at all which needs explanation. Surely Mr. Beecher is not at liberty to go over this letter sentence by sentence, paragraph by paragraph, and give us some extraordinary poetic definition of the terms used there, out of the ordinary sense, and violating the text. That is not permissible, Sir. It is very plain what it means. There can be no misunderstanding about it at all. Therefore, I object to any translation of it into any other kind of language.

The Court—We had this question up in a sense on the re-direct when Mr. Tilton was examined, and did not confine ourselves to a mere question of ambiguity in reference to his letters. And although the learned counsel opposed objected very strenuously, this doctrine was then applied of which he now takes advantage, and I ruled that Mr. Tilton, although he had written disparaging letters, letters depreciating himself, denouncing himself as unworthy, and closing with "Yours in despair," and the like, was at liberty to explain—to explain what he had reference to in using those extraordinary expressions, and I think I said something like this: That a writer could be allowed to state the circumstances and state of mind, and frame of mind, he was in; as, for example, that he had the gout, or had been three nights without sleep, and the like, and thereupon Mr. Tilton was allowed to explain those passages, and explain his religious sensibilities in connection with them.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Sir; if a man had the gout that would explain everything he might say of every kind and character. There would be no occasion for question on that subject.

The Court—Yes, that is a strong illustration, probably.

Mr. Fullerton—But your Honor will perceive that is a different question from the one which is invoked now, a very different question. Mr. Tilton was asked whether certain letters which he wrote were written at a period when his religious views were in a state of transition. That was all that he was asked from that, Sir. I will have no objection to a kindred question if asked now, but that is not the question before the court, and if your Honor will let the stenographer read it you will see that it is a far-reaching question. It enables the witness to get out on the Orange hills again, so far as I know, to throw in explanations that are entirely foreign to the subject under consideration.

The Court—Take the expression in this clause, "Our devices." You will agree that he may explain what the devices were.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Sir, we have been now six weeks showing what the devices were. I have helped my friend on the other side to show what they were.

The Court—It may be very plain.

Mr. Fullerton—It is very plain; I do not think that at this late day there is any doubt what devices were spoken of.

Mr. Evarts—We may show what he had in his mind, I suppose.

The Court—I think we will take it, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I suppose that the sensible and legal inference is that he had in his mind those devices which for two years before had been practiced, which had often been alluded to and been the subject of conversation. I don't think we ought to travel out of the record of those years to get at any other signification of the word "device" or "devices."

Mr. Evarts—I do not think the gentleman is right in stating the legal presumption that a man always has in his mind everything that has occurred.

Mr. Fullerton—No; if it is used in a casual letter, then perhaps he cannot. But here we have these parties meeting day after day, week after week, studying together, getting up scheme after scheme, device after device, to accomplish a common end. It goes on year after year; and then one party connected with the affair writes a letter in which he speaks of the devices that they resort to. Now, the witness is asked on the stand, if you please, what the word "devices" means; and we have spent very much time for the purpose of proving these very devices—to show what they were, who were parties to them, the objects to be accomplished by them. I think, Sir, that these transactions running through these various years ought to interpret themselves in the light of the surrounding circumstances that have been given.

The Court—Stenographer, will you repeat the question?

The stenographer read the question as follows:

"Q.—Now, I ask your attention to this clause:

'I have determined to make no more resistance. Theodore's temperament is such that the future, even if temporarily earned, would be worthless—filled with abrupt changes, and rendering me liable at any hour to be obliged to stultify all the devices by which we have saved ourselves.'

Now, Sir, what devices had you in mind in this clause of your letter?"

MR. BEECHER EXPLAINS THE DEVICES.

Mr. Evarts—Well, Mr. Beecher? A.—The situation was that of a man that had been bunkrupted in every way, and whom we were endeavoring to recuperate and restore; the devices were, among others, $5,000 in April, $250 and $500 at other times during the period, and various other influences that helped him—devices that smoothed away the prejudices against him and the disadvantages under which he labored; devices tending to his advantage, and everything else that would help a man to be a man again—to restore himself again, and become at least apparently a man.

The Court—What is meant by the term "saved ourselves" in the last clause? A.—It was a partnership; we were all in the same boat together; he had his reasons why he didn't want matters to come out about his family and I had my reasons.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Sir, I ask your attention to this clause:

"He had condoned his wife's fault; he had enjoined upon me with the utmost earnestness and solemnity not to betray his wife, or leave his children to a blight."

What fault of his wife, or what fact—in respect of what fact had he enjoined upon you not to betray his wife or leave his children to a blight?

Mr. Fullerton—Now, Sir, that calls for an interpretation of Theodore Tilton's language, and not of his own, therefore I object to it.

The Court—I think that question is objectionable.

Mr. Evarts—The letter, if your Honor please, refers to some matters of fact in the expressions which he used in this letter. My inquiry was simply to ask him what matters of fact they were that he referred to.

The Court—Well, I will allow you to put that; but that is not this question.

Mr. Fullerton—This is what matters of fact Tilton refers to.

Mr. Evarts—What matters of fact Mr. Beecher referred to as referred to by Mr. Tilton.

The Court—Mr. Stenographer, read that modified question.

The stenographer read the question as follows:

"Q.—Now, I ask your attention to this clause: 'He had condoned his wife's fault: he had enjoined upon me, with the utmost earnestness and solemnity, not to betray his wife or leave his children to a blight.' What fault of his wife, or what fact—in respect of what fact had he enjoined upon you not to betray his wife, or leave his children to a blight?"

Mr. Fullerton—Now, Sir, I insist upon the objection.

The Court—That is the question as originally put, but he now modifies the question.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—What facts did you refer to in those statements?

Mr. Fullerton—That form is more objectionable than the other.

The Court—It seemed to me to be an improvement.

Mr. Fullerton—It is an improvement the other way. It is asking, in another form, What fact did Theodore Tilton refer to?

Mr. Evarts—What fact did the letter refer to?

Mr. Fullerton—Now, Sir, your Honor will see the letter says, "He had condoned his wife's fault"—(that is Tilton)—"he had enjoined upon me with the utmost earnestness and solemnity not to betray his wife or leave his children to a blight." It is what Theodore Tilton had done, what Theodore Tilton had said to the witness.

The Court—That of itself would be a fair subject of inquiry, independently of that particular clause.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Sir, it is recorded there—what Theodore Tilton said. It is recorded by the witness; it is just exactly what he is quoting—the language of Theodore Tilton upon these subjects.

The Court—I think the counsel can ask him what facts and circumstances he referred to in writing that clause.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Mr. Beecher you will answer the question.

The Witness—I understood the matter to be simply that, as I then understood it—and assuredly believed it—was that his wife had transferred to me—

Mr. Fullerton—I understand it is what Theodore Tilton said to him, Sir—I understand—

Mr. Beecher—He didn't say anything of this kind to me; this is not Mr. Tilton's language; it is mine.

Mr. Fullerton—Borrowed, however, from him, as it appears by the letter itself.

Mr. Evarts—The second clause is different from that.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, the answer of the defendant, so far as he has gone, seems to embrace all of his constructions growing out of what had transpired for a series of years—not what was said by Theodore Tilton in regard to the matters involved in the question wholly, bus which led him to write that letter, or to employ that language in writing that letter; and therefore it is objectionable.

The Court—I admit it is not free from doubt, Sir; but I think we will take the answer. It is a nice question. It may deserve more consideration than we can give it here.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Mr. Beecher. A.—That was the fault that I understood—that—

Mr. Evarts—You had not stated it, Sir?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we will read what he has stated. Will the stenographer read the answer?

The stenographer read the answer as follows:

A.—I understood the matter to be simply that, as I then understood it—and assuredly believed it—was that his wife had transferred to me—

The Stenographer—That's all.

The Court—I think the witness can go on from that point.

Mr. Beecher (continuing)—Her affection; that in consequence of such transfer she had been led to the separation between herself and her husband, and to the almost breaking up of the household; that I regarded as her fault, so far as he was concerned, which he had forgiven.

Q.—Now, in the next clause:

"He had enjoined upon me with the utmost earnestness and solemnity not to betray his wife or leave his children to a blight."

A.—That was an allusion to the interview of February of 1871, when we were in the study together, and when we had a very cordial interview in respect to his own character—

Q.—At his house? A.—At his house, when he cleared himself before me of all the imputations, the charges of impudicity and intemperance, and of want of care of his household, and what not, and then alluded to the disagreements which had come up, and of the misunderstandings that had occurred between us, and desired in the most earnest manner that the state of things between him and his wife should not get out and should not be known, especially that there shouldn't anything get out that had reference to the fact that Mrs. Tilton had left him at all and come back again, on that plea of ill-usage.

Q.—Now, you say in another clause also:

"I shall write for the public a statement that will bear the light of the judgment day."

Did that express the purpose that you had at the time? A.—Most certainly it did; I had never kept any documents or any records or explanations, and I meant to do it.

Mr. Fullerton—Will your Honor permit that?

The Court—He has answered the question.

Mr. Evarts—Now, toward the close of the letter you say:

"Therefore there is no use in further trying. I have a strong feeling upon me, and it brings great peace with it, that I am spending my last Sunday and preaching my last sermon."

Now, Sir, what fact or feeling in regard to yourself or your health or condition did you refer to in that clause? A.—Nothing whatever; just that I felt so; I felt so not at that time alone; those conversant with my ministry know well—

Mr. Fullerton—That I object to.

Mr. Evarts—No; that time alone. State the fact about yourself. A.—I had no fact about myself, except that that was the way I felt.

Q.—When you wrote that? A.—When I wrote that; poetic, perhaps.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, in regard to temperament—in respect to depressions of spirits—what is the fact in regard to yourself? Do you have the very best and highest temperament of anybody, that is anywhere found; then I go to the other extreme. Although good spirits predominate, overwork and exhaustion bring me down, sometimes in a single day, sometimes in a week, into the most profound depression.

Q.—Does it go to the extent of hypochondria? A.—It did in my boyhood. As I have grown older and tougher, I think it stops in that profound sadness, rather than in the more developed form of hypochondria which my father had, and my sister.

HE HAD NO INTENTION OF SUICIDE.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, have you at any time during this course of things had in mind any purpose of suicide? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever expressed any such purpose to any one? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In what sense then, of the nearness of death have you used expressions of being near the end of your life? A.—In the sense of a sentiment or a feeling, not of a purpose or a design.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, after the publication of the tripartite agreement to which we have been referring, did anything of this kind occur at Mr. Moulton's house on the part of Mr. Tilton saying to you, [reading] "Mr. Beecher, the publication of this tripartite covenant puts me in the position of a man having been forgiven by you of some crime; how you know that that is not true, that is not true; I can't stand in any such position as that, and I won't stand in any such position as that; now, I want you to set that right, or I will publish this card." And Mr. Moulton proceeds to say: "And he had a card for publication, in which was incorporated a part or the whole of the letter of contrition of Jan. 1, 1870"—that is a misprint—"of 1871." Now, Sir, at any interview at his [Moulton's] house of these that you have spoken of, or of any that followed this publication of the tripartite covenant, did any such thing as that occur between you and Mr. Tilton? A.—It did not, Sir, or any sort of card or thing that he would publish; but I heard of that from others.

Q.—This card, which incorporated a part of the letter of contrition, you have already stated you did not see? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I do not know that Mr. Moulton states that—but did anything pass between you and Mr. Tilton of that kind—saying that you put him in the position of a man that had been forgiven for some crime? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, after Mr. Tilton left, after he had been there, did you say to Mr. Moulton [reading] that, "If Theodore Tilton publishes that card, it will be his death;" that is, your death? A.—I did not.

Q.—How, when you, proposing that you would make a resignation if the publication was made, did Mr. Moulton say to you, [reading:]

"That that was a virtual confession of the crime, and it was an act of cowardice on my part to do it."

That is your part? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have said, Mr. Beecher, that the proposed card, which included what has been spoken of as the "letter of contrition," was not shown to you, you remember that? A.—I do.

Q.—Well, now, I ask you this: At this interview Mr. Moulton says— A.—At which interview?

MR. BEECHER PUZZLED.

Q.—At that interview at which he says this card was present, he says this, being asked by Mr. Fullerton, I suppose:

"Do you recollect whether anything was said about the erasure in that letter of Jan. 1, 1871, which appears there? Yes, Sir; Mr. Theodore Tilton said that the introduction of that clause, if I remember rightly, would be a virtual confession or statement of adultery between Mr. Beecher and his wife, and, therefore, it was stricken out."

Q.—Was anything of that kind said in your presence? A.—I don't understand you, Sir; adultery between me and my wife? [Merriment.]

Q.—Well, if you will attend to my question. A.—I will attend to it, but I don't get the run of it.

Q.—You have said the paper I have shown you, exhibit No. 25, which was a proposed card, which included a part of what is called the "letter of contrition," was not shown you. A.—Yes, I understand you.

Q.—Very well. A.—But you ask me now about something—

Q.—Now, I ask you whether a certain thing was said in your presence? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now will you listen to that? A.—I will, Sir.

Q.—Was it said in your presence—was this said in your presence— A.—I am all attention.

Q. (reading)—

"Mr. Theodore Tilton said that the introduction of that clause"—

Being a clause of this letter of contrition which was omitted in his card.

—"Mr.

that manner? There is your remedy. It covers your case and protects you.

Mr. Fullerton—It is the subject matter of the conversation which is to control the gentleman, and that, of course indicates an examination of the witness. I fix no time and fix no place, but when the evidence is in there is a subject matter about which they may inquire. They may ask this witness whether any such conversation as that took place—

The Court—So as to any statements made.

Mr. Fullerton—If he says no, that is the end of it; but if he says yes, then he may ask whether, at that time and at that place, whatever that time and place were, anything further was said upon that subject, or upon any other germane to that consideration. In that way they get out all that was said upon any one particular occasion, when any particular subject was under review, and the gentleman is not taken at a disadvantage at all. He is not deprived of any of his legal rights, and so he can follow it up, from conversation to conversation, and get out whatever else was said upon any one of those occasions.

The Court—There can be no disadvantage when he has the right to turn to any specific statement made by Mrs. Moulton, and interrogate this witness in respect to it, and correct it or contradict it, as the case may be.

Mr. Evarts rose to reply, but the Court directed the jury to get ready to retire, the hour of adjournment having arrived. Mr. Fullerton jocosely remarked that Mr. Evarts "would think better of it to-morrow morning."

The court then adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 A. & P.Telegraph. 28½
500 do.......... 28¼
1300 do.......... 28
400 do.......... 28⅛
200 do.......c. 28
15 do.......... 27⅝
100 do.......... 27⅞
500 do.......... 28
100 do.......... 27⅞
100 do......s3. 27¾
200 do.......c. 27¾
100 do.......... 27⅞
100 do......b3. 28
100 do......b3. 28⅛
100 do.....b60. 28¼
100 do.....b60. 28⅜
200 St. Paul.......... 39⅝
500 do.......... 39½
1300 do.......... 39⅜
200 do.......... 39¼
100 do.......... 39⅜
400 N. Y. C. & H...b3.101¾
40 do..........102
700 North-western... 45⅜
100 do......s3. 45¼
100 Western Union... 78¼
1000 do.......... 78⅜
1500 do.......... 78½
1100 do.......... 78⅝
2800 do.......... 78½
1800 do.......... 78⅜
1500 do......s3. 78⅜
2300 do.......... 78½
500 do.......... 78⅝
600 do......b3. 78⅝
7700 do.......... 78½
1000 do.......c. 78½

200 Pacific Mail....c. 43¾
2500 do.......... 43¾
1400 do.......... 43⅝
4000 do.......... 43½
20 Pittsburg.......... 92⅜
2300 Union Pacific.... 70¾
2000 do.......... 70⅝
300 do......s3. 70½
100 do.......c. 70⅝
100 At. & Pac. Pref... 14¼
200 do.......... 14
500 Erie Railway...... 30¼
2000 do.......... 30⅛
1200 do.......... 30¼
300 do.......... 30⅜
1500 do.......... 30¼
1500 do.......... 30⅛
500 do.......c. 30⅛
100 do......b3. 30¼
900 do.......... 30¼
100 St. Paul Pref..... 59
300 Lake Shore........ 74
100 do.......c. 74
100 do......s7. 74⅛
300 do.......... 74⅛
400 do.......... 74¼
100 do.......... 74⅜
300 do.......... 74½
200 do.......... 74⅝
800 do.......... 74¾
100 Tol. & Wabash... 15⅞
200 do.......... 15¾
100 Tol. & Wab. Pref. 20
200 Ohio & Miss...... 28⅝
500 do......b3. 28½
200 C., C. & I. C...b3. 6¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81, C..........12.121¾
5,600 U. S. 6s, '81, R..........12.120⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64..........119
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65..........12.116½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..........12.121⅛

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..12.120⅜
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........s3.121
2,000 do......12.121
50,000 do.....b. c.121⅛
20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R..........12.115⅛
40,000 U.S.5s,10-40R.114¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Mo.6s. H. & St. Jo. Is.,'75.b.c.101
1,000 do. '76.b.c.100½
1,000 do. '86.b.c. 99½
2,000 C. & R. I. & Pac. 7s.......107½
10,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, Con......b3.105
50,000 do.....b. c.105
6,000 C. & N. W. Con Coup. Gold B. 85
5,000 do......s60. 84
2,000 C. & N.W. I. B.101⅞
9,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div..... 86
10,000 H. & St. J. 8s, Con.......... 86
1,000 do.......... 86¼
5,000 L.S. 1st.Con.R.102
20,000 N. Y. C. 1st, R.111½
1,000 Har. 1st 7s, C..111½
5,000 O & M.Con.S.F. 98½
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 99⅝
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st. San J. Branch. 86⅛
1,000 do.......... 86
15,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 98¾
5,000 do......b3. 98¾
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 92
7,000 C.,C. & I. C. 1st. 52
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 83
2,000 Lou. & Nash. Con., '98..... 87½
1,000 G. West. 2d... 58
100 Ger.Am.Bank.b.c. 9[illegible]
5 Bank of N. A..... 99½
50 Mar.L.& M.Co.b.c. 4
200 At. & P. Tel...b. c. 28⅛
500 do......b3. 28½
300 do.......c. 28¼
100 do.....b30. 28⅜
200 do.......... 28⅛
100 do.......c. 28¼
100 do.......... 28¼
500 do.......c. 28⅛
200 do......s3. 28
500 do.......... 28
100 do.......c. 28
20 do.......... 27⅝
1300 do.......... 28
500 W. U. Tel....b. c. 78½
200 do......b3. 78⅝
1600 do.......... 78½
5000 do.......... 78⅜
2100 do.......... 78¼
700 do.......c. 78¼
1400 do.......... 78⅛
500 do......b3. 78⅛
14 Adams Express..103½
100 do.....b. c.103
10 Amer. Ex....b. c. 64⅜
300 Pac. Mail.b. c. s3. 43½
1600 do.......... 43⅝
500 do......s3. 43⅝
200 do......b3. 43¾
900 do.......... 43¾
1600 do.......... 43⅝
100 do.......c. 43½
100 do......b3. 43⅝
600 do.......... 43½
800 do......s3. 43½
1000 N.Y.C. & H.b. c.101¾
500 do..........102
15 do..........101¾

300 Erie......b. c. b3. 30¼
700 do......b3. 30⅜
1350 do.......... 30¼
1000 do......s3. 30¼
100 do.......c. 30¼
5 Union Pac....b. c. 71
200 do.......... 70¾
200 do.......... 70⅝
100 do.......... 70½
100 do.......c. 70⅜
500 do.......... 70¼
1700 L. S. & M. S.b. c. 74⅝
900 do......b3. 74¾
1300 do.......... 74¾
1000 do.......... 74⅞
4980 do.......... 75
200 do......b3. 75⅛
100 do.......... 75
500 do.......... 74⅞
100 do.......c. 74⅞
100 do......b3. 75
600 do.......... 74⅞
400 do.......... 74¾
1900 do.......... 74⅝
500 do......b3. 74⅝
500 do.......... 74½
100 do......b3. 74½
100 C. & P. Guar..b3. 92¼
80 do.......... 92¼
700 do..b. c. b3. 92¼
123 N. J. Central.....112
62 do.....b. c.112½
300 C. & N.W..b. c. b3. 45⅜
100 do.......... 45¼
13 do.......... 44⅞
14 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 58
500 C. & R. I.....b. c.102¾
5 do..........103⅛
300 do..........102⅞
1200 do..........103
100 do......s3.102⅞
100 do..........102¾
100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 39⅜
500 do.......... 39½
200 do......s3. 39⅜
700 do......b3. 39½
900 do.......... 39⅜
100 do.......c. 39⅝
100 do.....b10. 39⅜
200 Chic., M. & St. P. Pref.....b. c. b3. 59
400 do.......... 58¾
500 Panama..........121
100 Del., Lack. & W..113½
200 do.....b. c.114
100 T., W. & W.b.c.c. 15¾
800 do.......... 15¾
100 T.,W.& W. Pf.b.c. 20
50 Pac. of Mo...b. c. 48
11 N.Y.,N.H.& H.b.c.139
99 Morris & Essex..100⅛
100 do..........100
15 do.....b. c.100¼
50 C. & Alton...b. c.103¼
150 do..........103½
100 N. J. Southern... 7
50 P., Ft. W. & C. G.. 97
100 At. & P. Pf.b.c.b3. 14
50 do......s3. 13¾
300 H. & St.Jo.b. c. b3. 28
200 O. & M...b. c. b3. 28⅝
200 do.......... 28⅝
100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 6¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$25,000 10-40 Reg...114⅜
5,000 Tenn. 6s, N.S. 52
5,000 D.&H.R., '91.108⅜
100 A. & P. Tel....... 28
100 do.......... 27⅞
500 do.......... 27¾
400 do.......... 27⅝
1400 Western Union.n. 78⅛
200 do......s3. 78
900 do.......... 78
100 do.......c. 78
3400 do.......... 77⅛
600 do......b3. 78
1700 do.......... 78
200 do.......c. 78
700 do.......... 78⅛
200 do.......c. 78⅛
50 American Ex..... 64⅝
100 Pacific Mail...b3. 43⅝
800 do.......... 43⅜
500 do......b3. 43¾
100 do.......... 43¾
1800 do.......... 43⅞
2000 do.......... 44
200 N. Y. C. & H..b3.101¾
700 Erie Railway..... 30⅛
1100 do.......... 30
100 do.......c. 30
700 do.......... 30⅛
100 Lake Shore..s30. 74⅜
200 do.......... 74½
600 do......s3. 74⅜
150 do.......... 74½
250 do.......... 74⅝

100 Union Pacific...c. 70¼
900 do.......... 70¼
400 do.......... 70⅜
500 do.......c. 70½
500 do.......... 70⅝
100 do......b3. 70⅝
500 do.......c. 70⅝
100 do......s3. 70⅝
200 do.......... 70¾
2000 do.......... 71
700 do.......... 70⅞
100 do.......c. 70¾
200 do.......... 70¾
100 do......b3. 70¾
100 do......s3. 70⅝
100 do.....s10. 70½
500 do.......... 70⅝
200 do......b3. 70¾
900 do.......... 70¾
700 North-western.... 45⅜
1100 do.......... 45½
1000 do.......... 45⅝
300 do......s3. 45⅝
300 Rock Island......102¾
200 St. Paul.......... 39¼
100 do.......... 39⅜
100 do.......... 39½
100 St. Paul Pref..... 58¾
200 do.......... 59
100 Tol. & Wab. Pref. 20½
100 Ohio & Miss...... 28½
100 do......s3. 28½
200 N. J. South.....c. 7
300 do.......... 7

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$120,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.......120½
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........121⅛
20,000 do..........121¼

$10,000 U.S.6s.R.,'81.120⅞
9,500 U.S.6s,C.,'81.122
16,000 U. S. 10-40 C.115⅞
35,000 U.S.5s, 10-40 C......b.c..116

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Harlem 1st 7s, R..........111½
26,000 C. & N.W. Con. C. G. bds..s60. 83½
2,000 do.......... 84½
2,000 C.& N.W. Con. R. Gold bds... 85
3,000 C.,C.& I. C. 1st. 51½
1,000 Chi. & Mil 1st. 95
6,000 N.Y.& N.H. 6s.100¼
6,000 Tol. &Wab.1st.82½
100 At. &P.Tel. b.c. c. 27¾
200 do.......... 27⅞
500 do.......... 28
1400 West.Un.Tel. b.c.78½
1300 do.......... 78
1100 do.......... 78¼
900 do......b3. 78
600 do.......... 78
100 do......b3. 78⅜
1200 do.......... 78¼
300 Marip'a L.&M.b.c. 3¾
94 Adams Express..102
5 do.....b. c.103
100 United States Ex. 61¾
20 Wells Far.Ex.b.c. 87½
10 N.Y.C.& H..b. c. o.102
600 Erie Railway.b. c. 30⅛
1200 do......s3. 30⅛
100 Harlem R.R..b. c.131
1700 Pacific Mail.b. c. 44
1100 do......b3. 44⅛
2100 do......b3. 44¼
1200 do.......... 44⅛
500 do......b3. 44¼
700 do.......... 44¼
200 do.......... 44⅜
1900 do.......... 44¼
500 do......s3. 44¼
500 do.......... 44⅛
1000 do......b3. 44½
2600 do.......... 44½
200 do.......c. 44½
1300 do......b3. 44⅜

300 Clev.&P.G.b.c.b3. 92¼
600 Union Pacific.b.c. 70⅞
1100 do.......... 71
100 do......b3. 71⅛
200 do.......c. 71
200 do.......... 71
100 do.......c. 70⅞
300 do.......... 71
500 do.......... 71⅛
2500 do.......... 71¼
500 do.......... 71⅜
100 do.......c. 71⅜
10 do.......... 71⅛
[illegible] do.......... 71½
600 do.......... 71⅝
58 N. J. Central.b. c.112½
20 do..........112¾
[illegible] Chi. & N.W...b. c. 45⅝
50 do......s3. 45½
300 do.......... 45½
200 C.& N.W.Pref.b. c. 58½
600 Chi.&Rock Is.b. c.102⅞
300 do......b3.103
2100 C.,Mil.&St.P.b.c. 39½
200 do.......... 39⅜
600 do.......... 39½
20 Del., Lack. & W..114
10 do..........114½
10 do.......b.c.114
20 do..........115
100 Chicago & Al.b. c.103½
30 Chi., Bur.& Q.b.c.113
400 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 28½
200 do......s3. 28⅝
100 do......b3. 28¾
100 do.......... 28¾
20 do.......... 28½
100 Han. & St. Jo.b. c. 27¾
115 St. L., I. M. & S... 17
20 Michigan Cent... 74¼
100 Lake S & M.S. b.c. 74⅝
300 do.......... 74¾
300 do......b3. 74¾
100 do.......... 74⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 N.W. Con. C. Gold bonds.... 84½
99 Del. & Hudson...116
200 At. & Pac. Tel... 27¾
28 Adams Express..102
700 Western Union... 78¼
1300 do.......... 78½
5900 do......b3. 78⅜
500 do......s3. 78¼
600 do.......... 78⅜
500 do.....b30. 78½
1100 do.......... 78⅜
2700 do......b3. 78½
300 Pacific Mail...b3. 44⅜
800 do.......... 44⅜
2100 do.......... 44¼
500 Erie Railway..... 30
7 Panama..........120
100 do..........121
100 Lake Shore...s3. 74½
400 do.......... 74⅝
1800 do.......... 74¾
200 Pittsburg.....b3. 92¼
20 do.......... 92⅜
200 New-Jersey Cen.113

100 Union Pacific..... 71½
200 do.......... 71⅜
700 do.......... 71¼
400 do.......... 71⅜
200 do......b3. 71½
700 do.......... 71½
1500 do.......... 71⅝
200 North-western... 45½
100 do......s3. 45½
200 do......b3. 45⅝
100 N.W. Pref.....b3. 58¼
100 St. Paul.......... 39½
400 Rock Island......102⅞
1600 do..........103
100 do......b3.103¼
500 do..........103¼
200 do..........103⅛
800 do......b3.103¼
20 Del, Lack., & W.116
200 do..........115½
100 do.....b30.115⅛
100 Chicago & Alton.103½
100 St. L. & Kan. C... 28
100 do.......... 28¼

THURSDAY, April 8—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange there was a gradual and steady rise in prices, both investment and speculative shares having made an advance over the closing quotations of yesterday in most instances. The revival of business, the restoration of confidence, the flow of money to this point from the interior, and the abundant supply offering, the continued improvement in the produce markets, the increasing production of our gold and silver mines, the prospective large disbursements for dividends and interests, and the general feeling of hopefulness in regard to the future are indicated in the demand for securities, and the market to-day closed with a very strong undertone. Early in the day Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Rock Island, North-western, and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph advanced, but in the afternoon the improvement became general, and the dealings were more spirited. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western reached 115½, and New-Jersey Central 113, an advance of 2 and 1 ⅌ cent. respectively. Union Pacific rose to 71⅝ from 70⅜. Pacific Mail advanced from 43½ to 44⅜. Lake Shore was strong early in the day, and advanced from 74 to 75⅛, but the late dealings were at 74⅜@74¾. Western Union Telegraph declined from 78⅝ to 77⅞, but afterward recovered to 78½. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph opened at 28½, an advance of about 1 ⅌ cent. as compared with the closing quotation yesterday. The stock closed at 27¾, after selling down to 27⅜. The fluctuations in the other shares were comparatively slight.

The money market was exceedingly easy, and borrowers on call were supplied at 4@5 ⅌ cent. on ordinary Stock Exchange collaterals, the principal business having been at the lower rate. Prime mercantile paper continues in demand at 5½@7 ⅌ cent.

The foreign advices reported no change in the Bank of England rate of discount by the managers at their regular weekly court to-day. The bullion in the bank decreased £308,000 for the week, but the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 35⅝ ⅌ cent. against 34¼ last week; £10,000 sterling was withdrawn from the Bank in balance to-day. The market for securities was a shade easier and closed as follows: Consols for money, 93¼@93⅜; do. account, 93⅜@93½; 1865s, old, 108; 1867s, 107¾@107⅞; 10-40s, 103¼, and new 5s, 103⅜@103½. The specie in the Bank of France decreased 550,000 francs during the week. The sterling exchange market was steady early in the day at $4 85¼@$4 85½, and $4 89½. In the afternoon sales were made at $4 85½@$4 86, and $4 89½@$4 90, the bankers having advanced the asking rates to $4 86½ and $4 90½. Gold sold at 114⅝@114¾ until exchange was advanced to a point admitting of shipments of gold at a slight profit. This imparted strength to the market, and sales were made as high as 114⅞@115, the latter being the closing price. On gold loans the rates were 1 to 3 ⅌ cent. for carrying, and flat. The specie shipment to Europe to-day was $61,600 silver bars, and to Havana $142,800 Spanish gold.

Government bonds were strong throughout the day, with the largest transactions in 1867s, coupon, which sold at 121@121¼, 6s of 1881 sold 122, 1865s, new, at 120½, and 10-40s, coupon, at 115⅞@116. Railroad bonds were in good demand and prices steady. The Pacific issues were all firm. New-Jersey Central Consolidated Firsts advanced a fraction, selling at 105. Chicago and North-western, consolidation, coupon, gold bonds declined to 84½ and to 83½, seller 60, Toledo and Wabash Firsts from 83 to 82½, and C. C. and I. C. Firsts from 52 to 51½. State bonds presented no new feature. Missouris, however, were strong and higher for the St. Joseph issues.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875.

Gold receipts	$567,706 36
Gold payments	37,350 47
Gold balance	56,686,062 66
Currency receipts	581,278 93
Currency payments	665,352 96
Currency balance	42,141,097 67
Customs	461,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 8.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
U. S. 5s, 1881, coupon	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, coupon	117⅞	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121	121¼
American Gold	114¾	115
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85½	$4 86
New-York Central	101⅝	101¾
Rock Island	102¾	103¼
Pacific Mail	43⅝	44¼
St. Paul	39½	39½
St. Paul Preferred	58½	59
Western Union	78⅜	78½
Union Pacific	70¾	71⅝
Lake Shore	73⅞	74¾
Wabash	15¾	15¾
North-western	45¼	45⅝
North-western Preferred	58⅜	58¼
Delaware & Lackawanna	113	115½
New-Jersey Central	111	113
Panama	121	121
Erie	30	30
Ohio & Mississippi	28½	28¾
C., C. & I. C	6¾	6¾
Harlem	130½	131

The extreme range of prices and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102	101¾	665
Harlem	131	131	100
Erie	30⅜	30	17,000
Lake Shore	75⅛	74	22,000
Wabash	15⅞	15¾	2,000
North-western	45⅝	45¼	5,700
North-western Preferred	58½	58¼	300
Rock Island	103¼	102¾	7,000
Milwaukee and St. Paul	39⅝	39¼	7,500
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf	59	58¾	1,000
Pittsburg	72¼	72¼	1,300
Delaware, Lack. and West	115½	113½	400
New-Jersey Central	113	112	389
Delaware and Hudson Canal	116	116	100
Union Pacific	71⅝	70¼	31,300
C., C. and Ind. Central	6¾	6¾	300
Hannibal and St. Joseph	28	27¾	400
Atlantic and Pacific Pf	14¼	14	500
Ohio and Mississippi	28¾	28½	2,020
Panama	121	121	600
Western Union	78⅝	77⅞	61,500
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	28½	27⅝	10,000
Pacific Mail	44⅜	43½	38,500
Mariposa	3¾	3¾	100
Chicago and Alton	103½	103½	200
Adams Express	103	103	100
Morris and Essex	100⅛	100	200
New-Jersey Southern	7	7	600
United States Express	61¾	61¾	100
Kansas Pacific	28½	28	200
Total sales			212,074

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	119⅞	120	5-20s, '65, n., c.	120½	120⅝
6s, '81, r	120⅞	121	5-20s, '67, r	121	121⅛
6s, '81, c	122⅛	122⅜	5-20s, '67, c	121⅛	121⅜
5-20s, '62, r	115½	...	5-20s, '68, r	120¾	121¼
5-20s, '62, c	118	118½	5-20s, '68, c	121⅛	121⅜
5-20s, '64, r	115½	116	10-40s, r	114⅜	114½
5-20s, '64, c	119¼	119½	10-40s, c	115⅞	116⅛
5-20s, '65, r	116½	117	5s, '81, r	115⅛	115½
5-20s, '65, c	121¼	121¾	5s, '81, c	115¾	115⅞
5-20s, '65, n., r	120½	120¾			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $40,500 for interest, and $6,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day covered:

Gold cleared	$23,526,000
Gold balances	1,645,632
Currency balances	1,908,588

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$79,883,335
Currency balances	4,153,885
Gold exchanges	9,214,416
Gold balances	1,180,119

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 8.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102	102¼
City 6s, New	105⅜	105½
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅝	55¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	56½	56⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	67⅞	68
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	22¾	22⅞
Lehigh Navigation	51¼	51⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	101½	101½

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	37	N. Y. 6s, C. L. '78	110
Alabama 5s, '86	37	N. Y. 6s, G. R. '87	112
Alabama 8s, '86	40	N. Y. 6s, G. C. '87	112
Alabama 8s, '88	40	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '83	112
Arkansas 6s, F	28	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '91	112
Ark. 7s, L. R.&Ft.S.	9½	N. Y. 5s, G. '75	110
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	9½	N. C.6s,old,Jan.&Ju.	20½
Ark.7sL.R.P.B&NO.	9½	N. C.6s,April & Oct.	20½
Ark.7s,M.O.&R.Riv.	9½	N. C.,N.C.R.Jan.&J.	55
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	9½	N. C., N.C.R.A. & O.	50
California 7s	112	N.C.N.C.R.c.offJ.&J.	37
Connecticut 6s	107	N.C.N.C.R.c.offA&O.	37
Georgia 6s	86½	N. C. Fund. Act '66.	12½
Ga. 7s, new bonds	97	N. C. New B. J.& J.	10
Ga. 7s, indorsed	90	N. C. S. T. class 3	3
Ga. 7s, gold bonds	88	Ohio 6s, '75	101¼
Indiana 5s	101	Ohio 6s, '81	105
Ill. 6s, coup., '77	101	Ohio 6s, '86	107
Ill. 6s, coup., '79	101	Rhode Island 6s	105
Ill. war loan	102	South Carolina 6s	31¼
Kentucky 6s	101	S. C. 6s,Jan. & July.	31⅛
Louisiana 6s	35	S. C 6s,April & Oct.	31
La. 6s, new bonds	35	S. C. Fund. Act '66.	31
La. 6s, N. Float'g D.	35	S. C. L. C '89 J.& J.	30½
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	35	S. C. L. C. '89,A.& O.	30½
La. 6s, Levee Bds	35	S. C. 7s, of 1888	31⅛
La. 8s, Levee Bds	30	S. C. Non-Fun. bds.	6
La. 8s, L. Bds. of '75.	35	Tennessee 6s, old	69
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100	Tenn. 6s, old,Ex. C.	52
Mo. 6s, due in '76	100	Tenn. 6s, new bds	69
Mo. 6s, due in '77	99½	Tenn. 6s, new Ex. C.	52½
L. B., due'81 to91 inc.	99¾	Tenn. 6s, new series.	52
Asylum or U.,due'92.	96⅝	Texas 10s, of 1876	96
H. & St. J., due '75	100	Virginia 6s, old	33
H. & St. J., due '76	100	Vir. 6s, new bds,'67.	33
New-York R. B. L.	106½	Vir. 6s, Consol bds.	59½
New-York C. B. L.	106½	Vir. 6s, Ex Mat'd. C.	54¾
N. Y. 6s, C. L. '75	110	Vir. 6s, Con. 2d Ser.	42
N. Y. 6s, C. L. '77	110	Vir. 6s, Def. bds.	8½

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st	108¾	Cle., P. & Ash. new	100½
Alb. & Susq. 2d	103⅜	Det., Mon. & Tol.	100½
Boston,H. & Erie 1st.	24⅝	Buf. & State Line 7s.	102⅛
Boston, H. & E. guar.	29	Lake Shore Div. bds.	100⅜
B.,C.R.& M. 1st 7s,G.	40	Lake S. Cons. C. 1st.	103¼
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.	45	Lake S. Cons. R. 1st.	101½
Ches. & Ohio ex Con.	36	Lake S. Cons. C. 2d.	93½
Chic. & Alton 1st	115	Mar. & Cin. 1st	104⅝
Chic. & Alt. Income.	101	M. Cen. Con. 7s. 1902.	104
Joliet & Chic. 1st	108½	M. C. 1st 8s, '82 S. F.	111
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.	90	M. Cen. Equip. bds.	99½
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct..1st.	112	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s.	104¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	100⅜
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	107½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	100
C.R. of N.J.1st, new.	115	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	96
C.R. of N.J.1st, Con.	104⅞	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	96
C. R. of N. J. C. C.	110¼	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101½
Am. Dock & Imp.bs.	103	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	113½
M. & St.P.1st 8s,P.D.	108⅛	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	111½
M.&St.P.1st 7.30,PD.	96⅝	Hud. R. 7s 2d S.F.'85.	107
M. & St.P.7s,G.R.,D.	83	Harlem 1st 7s Cp.	111
M.& St.P.1st,LaC.D.	85½	Harlem 1st 7s R.	111¼
M. & St.P.1st, I.& D.	75	North Mo. 1st	86⅛
M.& St.P.1st,H.& D.	73½	O. & Miss. Con. S. F.	98⅜
M.& St. P. 1st,C.& M.	81⅜	O. & Miss. Consol.	96¾
M. & St. P. 1st, Con.	72¾	O. & Miss. 2d Consol.	78
Mil. & St. Paul 2d	75	Cen. Pac. G. bds.	99¼
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	103	Cen. Pac., San Joaq.	86
Chic & N. W. I bs.	101⅝	Cen. Pac., C. & O. 1st	87½
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.	90½	West. Pac. Bonds	93
Chic. & N. W. E. bs.	85	Union Pac. 1st	98⅝
Chic. & N. W. 1st	98	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	96⅜
Chic.& N.W.C.G.bs.	85	Union Pac. Sink. F'd	91⅞
Chic.&N.W.R G.bs.	85	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st.	91
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	106	P. R. of Mo. 1st, C. B.	73
Gal. & Chic. 2d	102¾	P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100½
Peninsula 1st Con.	95½	P., Ft. W. & Chi.1st.	110
Chic. & Mil. 1st	94	Cleve. & P. C. S'k F.	105½
C.,C.,C.&I.1st7sS.F.	107½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.	97
Del., L. & West. 2d.	110	Col., Chi.& Ind. 1st.	51⅞
Del., L. & W. 7s C.	114¼	St.L. & I. Mount. 1st.	88
Morris & Essex 2d.	105½	Alt. & Terre H. 1st.	105
Morris & E. bs.,1900.	99	A.& Terre H. 2d, Inc.	77
Morris & E.7s of '71.	103	Bel.& S. Ill. R. 1st 8s.	95
Erie 2d 7s, '79	101	T., Peoria & W..E.D.	50
Erie 3d 7s, '83	99½	T.,Peoria&W.,W.D.	54
Long Dock bds	103	T. & Wabash 1st, ex.	82½
Han. & St. Jos. 8s C.	86¼	T. & W. 1st,St.L.div.	62
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.	101	Tol. W. Cons. Con.	40¼
Ced. F. & Minn. 1st.	83½	Gt. Western 1st, '88.	79
Ind., B. & West.1st.	27	Gt. Western 2d, '93.	57
Ind., B. & West. 2d.	17	Quincy & Tol. 1st,'90.	50
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d.	103¼	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.	70
M.So.&N.I.S.F.7⅌c.	107⅜	Pekin, Lin. & D. 1st.	56
Cle., P. & Ash. old.	102		

And the following for City bank shares:

America	153	Import'rs' & Trad's'.	195
American Exchange.	119	Irving	130
Butch'rs' & Drov'rs'.	132	Manhattan	150
Citizens'	125	Manuf's' & Merch's'.	60
Commerce	118½	Merchants'	120
Continental	93¼	Metropolitan	132
Corn Exchange	130	Nassau	107
Fourth National	98¾	New-York	131
German American	90	N. Y. National Ex.	97
Gold Exchange	115	North America	99½
Greenwich	215	Park	143
Grocers'	100½	State of New-York	115
Hanover	98	Tradesmen's	145

The Board of Directors of the Firemen's Insurance Company have declared a special dividend payable 19th April, in gold, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of their incorporation.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ COLUMBUS, CHICAGO, AND INDIANA CENTRAL bond-holders who favor the enforcement of the liability of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are requested to meet at the office of HASSLER & CO., No. 7 Wall st., on TUESDAY, 13th, at 12 o'clock M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 8, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls	30	Beef, pks	44
Cotton, bales	1,373	Pork, pks	62
Flour, bbls	9,096	Cut-meats, pkgs	605
Meal, bbls	579	Lard, tcs	221
Wheat, bushels	21,800	Butter, pks	1,166
Corn, bushels	9,391	Cheese, pks	395
Oats, bushels	11,960	Tallow, pks	10
Barley, bushels	2,500	Stearine, pks	432
Peas, bushels	5,200	Grease, pks	4
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Skins, bales	2
Dried Fruit, pks	36	Starch, pks	550
Eggs, bbls	875	Tobacco, pks	224
Hides, bdls	13	Tobacco, hhds	14
Leather, sides	6,503	Whisky, bbls	51
Oil-cake, pks	1,386		

ASHES—Have been quoted nominally steady, but have been inactive. Pots quoted at $6 and Pearls at $7 87½@$8 ⅌ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—Has been quoted at from 33c.@35c. for Yellow, but the dealings since our last have been on a limited scale.

COCOA—Light movements have been noted in this line. Maracaibo has been quoted nominally at 25c.@28c.; Caracas, 15c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been dull and rather weak as to price, though not quotably altered. Sales 5,000 bags by the Lapwing, at Baltimore, at 17⅜c., gold. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 44,963 bags, and at the outports 53,746 bags, with 38,000 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which 28,400 bags were for this port. Other kinds have been quoted steady, on a moderate inquiry. The recent movements in other than Rio and Santos (part previously reported) have been summed up thus: 2,358 bags Laguayra, ex A. B. Patterson, 18¼c.; 1,253 bags Maracaibo, 944 bags Costa Rica, 712 bags Jamaica, 850 bags St. Domingo, and 577 bags Mexican, sold in lots for consumption within our range. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 20,152 bags. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 15¾c.@16c.; fair, 16¾c.@17c.; good at 17½c.@17¾c.; prime, 18½c.@18¾c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¼c.@19¾c., gold; Java invoices, 24c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19c.; Jamaica, 16½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19c.; Mexican, 18c.@19c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@20½c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., ⅌ ℔., gold.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request for early delivery at about previous rates. Exporters have been more disposed to operate. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for early delivery, of 1,005 bales, (of which 560 bales were on last evening,) including 572 bales to shippers, 275 bales to spinners, and 158 bales to speculators. Of the sales, 200 bales were to arrive. In addition to these sales, 1,000 bales were reported as purchased for export at equal to current rates....There has been a more active movement reported for forward delivery at, however, a reduction of 1-16c.@⅛c. ⅌ ℔., under considerable pressure to sell, especially May options. Sales have been reported since our last of 26,400 bales, of which 10,800 bales were on last evening, and 15,600 bales to-day, with 1,900 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with April options closing at 16 17-32c.@16 9-16c.; May, 16 13-16c.@16 27-32c.; June, 17 3-16c.@17 7-32c.; July, 17½c.@17 17-32c.; August, 17⅝c.@17 21-32c.; September, 17 9-32c.@17 5-16c.; October, 17⅝c.@17 21-32c.; November, 16 7-16c.@16 15-32c.; December, 16 15-32c.@16½c., and January, 16⅝c.@16 11-16c. ⅌ ℔. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,373 bales, of which 1,270 bales were by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 4,223 bales, against 4,412 bales same day last week; and thus far this week 31,388 bales, against 33,614 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,215,533 bales, against 3,461,594 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 21,588 bales; to the Continent, 13,949 bales. Stock in New-York, 187,497 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 583,848 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	15½	15½	15¾	15¾
Low Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Good Middling	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Middling Fair	17⅝	17¾	18	18
Fair	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been moderately sought after, within the range of $2 30@$2 42½, currency, for short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately active, and generally quoted firm, with desirable Minnesota Extras reported as quoted 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. higher, on less urgent offerings of most descriptions. The export call has been fair, partly for the West Indies and South America. The sales since our last have been 17,300 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 10@$4 50, the latter an extreme; ordinary to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$4 85, chiefly at $4 65@$4 75, with very fancy Minnesota (for bakers' use) at $4 85@$5; inferior to very good Extra State at $5@$5 30, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 30@$5 90, chiefly at $5 60@$5 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 30, chiefly at $5 30@$5 30; very good to fancy do., $5 75; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 30; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5 15@$5 90; Western Trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock at $5 20@$6 50; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 20@$6 50; Western White do., Extras, $5 40@$5 50; St. Louis Extra, $5 20@$7 75; Extras Genesee, $5 25@$5 50; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 65@$8 50, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 8,100 bbls. shipping stock, in good part Minnesota, and City Mill shipping Extras, within our range....Southern Flour has been in moderate request, and held with a fair show of confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,030 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$5 90 for very poor and very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras ....Canada Flour very dull and unsettled. ....Rye Flour has been firm as to price and in fair demand, within the range of from $4 10@$5 10 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 470 bbls., chiefly at $4 85@$5 10 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been rather more sought after, within the range of from $3 90@$4 48 for very poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 1,600 bbls., including 700 bbls. Golden Ear at $4 48, and 100 bbls. Tropical at $4 30....Corn-meal, in sacks, continues in slack demand at from $1 35@$1 85 ⅌ 100 ℔....Oat-meal has been inactive at from $7 25@$8 25 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—The Wheat movement has been comparatively limited, checked, in good part, by the reduced offerings and advanced views of sellers, which much more than offset the further decline in ocean freights. ....Spring has been generally held 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel higher, with fully yesterday's closing figures freely bid. The very confident claims of holders operated against free purchases. The demand was partly for milling purposes....Winter Wheat has also been held with increased firmness, checking transactions, though the better qualities, especially of White and Amber Western were in good request, mostly for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 124,000 bushels at $1 25@$1 31 for poor to very choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 30 for (20,000 bushels) prime Minnesota to arrive, part for export and part for milling; $1 22½@$1 25 (nominally) for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, with $1 24 reported bid, and $1 25@$1 26 asked for prime afloat, and $1 23 bid for strictly prime in store, toward the close; $1 21@$1 24 (nominally) for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, with $1 23 reported as bid, and $1 24@$1 25 asked for prime, afloat; $1 20@$1 23 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 23 for prime, afloat; $1 17@$1 29 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 25 for very good Minnesota Spring, in store; $1 32@$1 41½ for very poor to strictly choice White Western, chiefly at $1 41½ for strictly choice Michigan here, and $1 40@$1 41 for prime to choice do., to arrive; $1 30@$1 33 for Amber Western, and $1 25@$1 30 for Red do. Prime No. 1 Minnesota Spring, (50,000 bushels,) May delivery, was offering by sample at $1 3[illegible] ⅌ bushel, but not marketed....New Corn has been in fair request, partly for export, at a further improvement in prices, closing firmly. The offerings have been much lighter. Sales have been reported since our last of 110,000 bushels at 90c.@92½c. for new Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 90c.@91c., closing at 91c. for stock, in store, and 92c. for do., afloat; 92½c.@93c., mostly at 92½c., for new Yellow Western, afloat, and 92c., in part, for new White Western....Of prime old Mixed Western Corn, 8,000 bushels sold at 92½c. ⅌ bushel, in store, showing a further slight advance....Rye has been quoted decidedly higher and wanted, in good part for export. Sales have been reported of 8,400 bushels Canada, in bond, at 95c., and 11,500 bushels prime State at $1 05, part to arrive....Barley has been depressed and unsettled; demand limited; offerings more liberal; sales have been reported of only 5,000 bushels two-rowed State, in store, at $1 20, with strictly prime Canada West quoted at $1 50 asked, and $1 48 bid, for full lots. One car-load sold at $1 48 ⅌ bushel....Barley Malt, dull and irregular; 2,300 bushels common California sold at $1 ⅌ bushel....Canada Peas scarce, quiet, and altogether nominal as to price....Oats have been in good demand, with prices favoring sellers, on restricted offerings; sales have been reported, since our last, of 52,000 bushels at 72½c.@74½c. for mixed Western, chiefly at 73c for prime Chicago, in store, and 74c. for good Western, afloat; 74c.@76c. for White Western; 75c. for White State, and 73c.@74c. for mixed State, car lots....A moderate call has been noted for Feed, within the range of from $26@$32 for poor to very choice, chiefly at $29 50@$30 for Mill Feed, ⅌ ton....Bale Hay has been in rather slack request, with shipping grades quoted weak at 65c.@75c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1. Clover, 65c.@70c. Rye Straw continues inactive within the range of from 60c.@90c. Oat at 55c.@75c. ⅌ 100 ℔.

GUNNY CLOTH—Of Domestic Cloth, 1,000 rolls sold at 12½c.; market otherwise quiet and unchanged.

HARDWARE—A comparatively good business is reported as in progress in most lines, in part on orders, with values quoted generally firm.

HEMP—Has been inactive at former figures. Of Jute Butts, 150 bales sold at 2 11-16c., currency, ⅌ ℔. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7½c.@8c.; Sisal at 5⅜c.@5½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; clean Russian at $220@$225, gold, ⅌ ton; Dressed American, $240@$285; Undressed do., $180@$190, currency, ⅌ ton. Jute, 4c.@5¼c.; Jute Butts, 2 11-16c.@2¾c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—Have been in very moderate request at about previous prices; sales, 868 Central American, 300 Mexican, 150 Green-salted Matamoras, 1,500 Wet-salted Texas, 180 Dry-salted do., and 160 Dry Southern, on private terms.

MOLASSES—Trade in this line has been without notable activity....Foreign product has been in very limited supply in first hands. Refining grades have been scarce and wanted, with full previous rates bid. Holders, however, insist on extreme asking figures. A cargo of 551 hhds. and 74 tcs. Cardenas just arrived, is reported as having been imported by refiners. Grocery goods are also offered sparingly and are in demand, but the scant supply of desirable qualities and the decidedly firm views of holders are against free dealings. An invoice of 114 hhds. St. Croix was purchased at 48c. ⅌ gallon. The stock of foreign in first hands here this morning was 1,072 hhds. Cuba and 591 hhds. Porto Rico. In a jobbing way, a moderate movement has been noted in foreign, as also in new crop New-Orleans, within the previous range. The stock of New-Orleans here this morning was estimated at 2,300 bbls....We quote: Porto Rico, 45c.@60c.; Barbados, new crop, 44c.@45c.; Demerara, 40c.@50c.; new crop Cuba, grocery qualities, 41c.@45c.; new crop Cuba, refining grades, 42c. for 50 test; do., Centrifugal, 32c.@35c.; St. Croix, 50c.@55c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 62c.@75c. for fair to fancy....Syrups have been of ready sale at firm prices, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 40c.@70c., the latter for very fancy, and Molasses do. at 42c.@52c. ⅌ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been in good request, mostly for export, and quoted firm on the basis of 31c.@32c. for hhds. and 34c.@35c. for bbls., for new product, and 37c. for extra heavy, (which latter has been sought after for shipment to Glasgow.)

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been again quite freely dealt in at full previous prices. We quote within the range of $2 10@$2 15 for Strained to good Strained; $2 25@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 62½@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale ⅌ 280 ℔. Sales have been reported of 3,500 bbls. Strained and 1,500 bbls. low No. 2 on private terms, 350 bbls. low No. 2 at $2 25; 1,400 bbls. No. 1, mostly at $2 65@$3 ⅌ 280 ℔....Of Tar, 180 bbls. sold, to arrive, at $2; quoted here at $2@$2 37½....City Pitch, $2 25, delivered.... Spirits Turpentine has been quiet but steady, at 36c.@36½c. for merchantable, with sales of 75 bbls. at 36½c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited demand and quoted lower; Crude, in bulk, quoted here at 6¾c.@6⅞c.... Refined, here, at 13¼c.@13⅞c.; at Philadelphia at 13⅞c.@14c., and at Baltimore at 14c.@14⅛c., for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 19c.@20c....City Naphtha at 9¾c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted firmer, with a rather better demand noted. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 290 bbls. new Western Mess at $22 75@$23; with Prime Mess quoted at $19 75@$20, and Extra Prime at $16 50. And, for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 750 bbls., May options, at $22 55@$22 75, closing at $22 75; 1,000 bbls., June, at $22 75@$22 95, closing at the latter rate. ⅌ bbl.... Dressed Hogs have advanced to 10¾c. for City, with a good inquiry reported....Cut-meats have been held with decided confidence, on restricted offerings and a fair demand; sales have been reported of 17,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 12 to 10 ℔., at 11½c.@12c.; 1,500 Pickled Shoulders at 9½; 1,400 Smoked do., at 10c.@10½c.; 2,000 Pickled Hams at 12¾c.@13c.; 1,500 Smoked Hams at 14¼c.@14½c.; with Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 9c.; Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 12¼c.@12⅝c.; Dry-salted short-cut Hams, in bxs., at 12c.@12½c.; and Boston Backs, in bxs., at 12½c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔....Bacon firm, but trade confined to small lots; 25 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 12¼c.; Short Clear quoted at 12½c....Lard has been moderately active, opening quite firmly as to values, but closing weaker. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 520 tcs. Western Steam at 15⅝c.@15 11-16c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 15⅞c.@16c.; 65 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 15⅛c.@15¼c.; 250 tcs. No. 1 City at 13¾c., and 500 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 15 9-16c., with West India stock quoted at 15¼c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 2,250 tcs., May options, at 15⅝c.@15 11-16c.; 1,750 tcs., June, at 15 13-16, and 500 tcs., July, at 16c. ⅌ ℔....Beef steady, and rather more sought after, with sales reported of 220 bbls. and 100 tcs. within our range. We quote at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, and $15 for Packet, ⅌ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, and $28 for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams inactive at $18@$21 50 for good to very choice....Butter quoted about steady, but generally very quiet; choice stock, new and old, chiefly sought after. We quote firkins, tubs, and pails from 15c.@25c. for ordinary to choice State and near-by products; 25c.@30c. for choice to fancy do.; 12c.@22c. for poor to choice Western; 12c.@17c. for rolls, and new State, in tubs, at 23c.@30c. for fair to choice, and new Western at 18c.@25c....Cheese has been moderately inquired for, partly for export, with State Factory quoted firm at 13c.@16¾c. for fair to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 5c.@15½c. ⅌ ℔....Eggs have been in better supply and less request, within the reduced range of from 29c.@31c. for good to fancy.

RICE—Has been in request, chiefly for home use, with Carolinas, ordinary to very choice, quoted steady from $6 87½@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 25@$7 75; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 70@$2 90, and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ⅌ 100 ℔. Stock of Rangoon, 4,000 bags.

SALT—Has been offering freely and has been quiet and irregular in price, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 85c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 60@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull and quoted nominal; Crude at 5½c., gold, free.

SEEDS—Business in Grass Seeds generally has been on a very limited scale. Prices have been without important change....Clover has been held firmly, in view of the light offerings here and the very scant supplies reported as at interior points, but the demand has fallen off decidedly, for home use, as well as for shipment, the season having nearly closed. Prime to strictly choice State has been quoted at 11¼c.@11½c.; fair to very choice Western at 11c.@11⅜c., and Pennsylvania at 10¾c.@11c. ⅌ ℔....Rough Flax has been selling slowly within the previous range. The offerings have been limited. The range of prices has been from $2 10@$2 35, from ears, dock, and store....Timothy has been rather difficult to place in other than small job lots from store, and buyers have had any existing advantage as to values. Sales have been reported of a car-load at $2 52½@$2 55; another at $2 60, (represented as a resale,) and a few small lots from store at $2 65@$2 85, chiefly at $2 75@$2 80 ⅌ bushel.... Calcutta Linseed has been inactive at $2 10, gold, ⅌ 56 ℔....Of Bombay Linseed, 2,500 bags sold at $2 13¼, gold, four months' credit.

SUGARS—Raw have favored buyers slightly, on a restricted inquiry from refiners, and a rather more liberal offering. Sales have been made to-day of only 340 hhds. refining Cuba at 7 15-16c.@8c., and 250 bxs. Centrifugal at 9c. And, last evening, 2,339 bxs. Derosne at 8¼c.@8⅝c. ⅌ ℔....The receipts of Raw Sugars here since April 1 have been 19,033 hhds., 11,374 bxs., 8,232 bags, (and 2,641 hhds. Melado.) Sales since April 1, (to this morning,) 9,877 hhds., 7,708 bxs., and 18,155 bags, (and 371 hhds. Melado.) Stock in first hands here this morning, 67,125 hhds., 38,460 bxs., and 120,674 bags, (with 3,873 hhds. Melado,) against 57,969 hhds., 34,794 bxs., and 130,597 bags, (with 1,603 hhds. Melado,) April 1, 1875, and 51,893 hhds., 54,055 bxs., and 182,622 bags, (with 586 hhds. Melado,) April 9, 1874. ....We quote fair refining Cuba barely steady at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8¾c.@9c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9⅛c.; Manila bags, 7⅜c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4½c.@6¾c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.; Granulated at 10⅝c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8½c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Quiet, but steady; sales equal to 65,000 lbs. Prime at 8¾c.; and 12 bbls. choice at 9c. ⅌ ℔.... Stearine, held firmly at 16c. for choice City, in hhds., and 15½c. for prime Western, in tcs., on light offerings, but very quiet.

TEAS—Have been quoted rather steadier in price, within the previous range. Sales 670 half-chests Japan, and 1,800 half-chests Oolong on private terms. And, by auction, 488 half-chests Moyune at 23c.@93½c.; 719 half-chests Pingsueys at 22½c.@54½c.; 800 bxs. Pingsueys at 33½c.@56c.; 130 half-chests Teenkai at 57½c.@65½c.; 147 half-chests Twankay at 21c.@30½c.; 1,165 half-chests Amoy Oolong at 24c.@26c.; 429 half-chests Foochow at 23c.@27½c.; 338 half-chests Formosa at 39c.@50½c., and 682 half-chests Japan at 35½c.@70½c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Inactive, but steady; sales 75 bbls. at $1 14; 25 bbls. choice old at $1 15. And of alcohol, 150 bbls., reported sold, part at $1 12 ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Grain room on berth has been more sought after, but at a further reduction in rates. Provisions and Cotton have been offering less freely, with quotations nominally unchanged. The chartering movement has been fair, in the line of Petroleum tonnage, and moderate in that of Grain tonnage, with the advantage as to rates in favor of shippers....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 900 bales Cotton at 7-32d. ⅌ ℔.; equal to 65,500 bushels Grain at 5c.@5½d. ⅌ bushel; 250 bbls. Apples on private terms, quoted nominally at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For London, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d. ⅌ bushel; 20 tons Leather on private terms, quoted nominally at 40s. asked. Also a German bark, 370 tons, (to arrive from Hampton Roads,) hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 450 pks. Provisions, part at 30s. ⅌ ton....For Hull, by steam, the boat load of Wheat mentioned in our last was taken at 7d. ⅌ bushel, to complete cargo....For Newry, an Austrian bark, 495 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain at 5s. ⅌ quarter....For Cork and orders, a British steam-ship, 1,034 tons net, and a Swedish bark, 487 tons, with Grain, from Philadelphia, (on foreign charter,) on private terms; a bark, 840 tons, with Timber, from Dobov, reported at 40s. Grain tonnage in the local market was in some request at 5s.@5s. 3d., and at Baltimore quoted dull at 5s. 3d. ⅌ quarter....For Bremen, a Norwegian bark, 473 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s., vessel to have quick dispatch, and a German bark, 842 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. do. at 4s. ⅌ bbl....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 502 tons, with about 2,900 bbls. Naphtha, from Philadelphia, reported at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For the Continent, an American bark, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, reported on private terms; a British bark, with about 4,200 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d.; and a Norwegian bark, 803 tons, with about 5,000 bbls. do., from do., reported at 4s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 2,000 sides Leather, part at 52s. 6d.; 500 Wet-salted Hides at 25s; 1,100 bags Coffee (taken a few days since) on private terms; and 136 hhds Tobacco, mostly at 30s....For Copenhagen, a Russian bark, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Rotterdam, an American bark, 546 tons, hence, with about 4,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Christiana, a Norwegian bark, 517 tons, hence, with equal to about 3,300 bbl. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Genoa, Leghorn, or Naples, a British bark, 661 tons, hence with Tobacco, reported at 36s. 3d....For the West Indies Lumber tonnage was in fair demand for Savannah loading, and quoted at $7@$8....For Cuba, a British bark, 720 tons, and an American bark, 721 tons, reported from Philadelphia on private terms. ....For South America, Lumber vessels were in some request for Savannah loading, and quoted at $17@$18. ....For Philadelphia, a schooner with Lumber for Savannah at $6....For New-York, a schooner with Lumber from Savannah at $6.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 8.—Cattle—Sales to-day, 527 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 8,160 head, or 480 cars, against 503 cars for the same time last week, and 434 cars for the same time last year; the market was flat for want of stock to operate with; twenty-three cars of the fresh arrivals were through consignment; sales 300 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,123 to 1,227, at $5 50@$6 20; 50 head Canada Stockers, averaging 800 ℔., at $4 50, leaving only a few odds and ends in the yards unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 600 head, making the total supply for the week 8,000 head, against 8,800 head for the same time last week, and 10,800 head for the same time last year; the market opened active and brisk with prices at about yesterday's quotations, with a shade advance on best quality stock; the sales comprised 1,812 head, leaving the yards bare of stock; about 736 head of the sales quoted below were for the Brighton butcher market, and the balance for Eastern trade; sales, 329 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 74 to 123 ℔., at $5 25@$7 70; 1,050 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 85, 101, 112 ℔., at $6 50, $7, and $7 35; 189 head Ohio Clipped Sheep, averaging 83 ℔., at $5 50; 161 head Indiana Sheep, averaging 78 ℔., at $5 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,800 head, against 11,300 head for the same time last week, and 13,900 head for the same time last year; market active; the sales comprised about 500 head—all that were offered; 14 cars of first arrivals were through consignments; the demand for York Hogs was confined to country and local purchasers, none being disposed of for the New-York market; quoted—Yorkers, $8 25@$8 50; heavy Hogs of good quality would bring $8 60@$8 75; none in the yards, and none sold.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Cattle active and firmer; receipts, 2,500 head, tending chiefly in common to good Steers, at $4 75@$5 85; a few extra sold at $6 50@$7 15; Stockers sold at $3 50@$4 75; Butchers at $3 75@$5; choice at $6@$6 25; shipments, 2,200 head. Live Hogs active and strong at full prices; receipts, 10,000 head; sales of light at $7 40@$8; heavy at $7 50@$9; pens empty at the close; shipments, 6,000 head. Sheep in fair demand; receipts, 2,000 head; sales range $4@$6 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Flour—Demand light, holders firm. Wheat excited; prices higher and unsettled; No. 1 Spring, $1 08; No. 2 Spring, fresh, $1 05; Regular, $1 03 spot; $1 07⅛@$1 07¼, May; $1 08¼@$1 08½, June; has sold to-day at $1 09¼, May; $1 10½, June; No. 3 Spring, 95½c.@98c. Rejected, 91½c.@92c. Corn buoyant and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 71c.@71¼c.; spot; 71c., April; 79⅝c. bid May; 78⅝c. bid June: Rejected, 73c. Oats buoyant and unsettled; No. 2, 59½c., spot; 64c. bid May; 64⅜c. bid June. Rye advanced and in fair demand; No. 2, $1 10. Barley firm and in fair demand at $1 10 April, $1 08 May. Pork advanced and in fair demand at $22 25, spot; $22 37½, May; $22 65, June. Lard steady at $15 45, spot; $15 52½@$15 55, May; $15 75, June. Bulk Meats dull and declining; Shoulders, 8c.; Short Rib Middles, 11¾c.; Short Clear Middles, 12c. Whisky unsettled; sales at $1 11. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 49,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 72,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 11,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat declining at $1 05⅞@$1 06, May. Corn, 79c., May; 78c., June. Oats declining; 59c., April; 63¾c., May. Pork easier; $22 32½, May; $22 62½, June. Lard unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—Petroleum steady at 14¼c.@14¾c. for Refined, and 10c. for Crude; nothing offering. Clover-seed wanted at 11½c. for Western, and 11¼c. for Pennsylvania; Timothy quoted at $2 40@$2 60, and Flax-seed at $1 90. Flour in moderate demand at full prices; sales of 600 bbls., including Superfine, at $3 75@$4 25; Extra, $4 75@$5; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family at $5@$5 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do. do., $5 25@$6; High grades, $6 25@$7 50. Rye Flour held at $5. Wheat advancing; sales of Red at $1 30@$1 31; Amber, $1 33, and White, $1 38. Rye wanted at $1 10. Corn excited and looking up; sales of Yellow 90c.@91c.; Mixed Western, 90c.@91c. Oats stronger; sales of White at 73c.@75c. Barley quoted at $1 50 for Canada, $1 40 for four-rowed, and $1 20 for two-rowed New-York. Barley-malt, $1 40@$1 55. Provisions firm; sales of Mess Pork at $22@$22 50. Beef Hams, $18@$22 50; Smoked Hams, 13c.@14c.; Pickled Hams, 12¼c.@12¾c. Lard, 14c.@15¼c. Whisky sells at $1 13 for Western. Butter firmer; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 28c.@30c.; Firsts, 25c.@27c.; Western Extras, 22c.@24c.; do. Firsts, 18c.@20c.; do. Rolls, Extra, 22c.@23c. Cheese firm; New-York Fancy, 16½c.@17c.; Western, 16c.@16¼c. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware Fresh, 26c.@27c.; Western, 25c.@26c.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Flour active and higher; low and medium grades scarce and wanted. Wheat excited, prices higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 30½@$1 31, cash; $1 34@$1 34½, May; No. 2 Spring held at $1 11. Corn excited, higher; No. 2 Mixed, 77c.@79½c., spot; 78¾c.@79c., May. Oats excited, higher; No. 2, 67c.@68½c., cash; 62½c., May. Barley active and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 25@$1 30. Rye advancing at $1 05@$1 08. Whisky higher at $1 11@$1 12. Pork firmer at $22 25@$22 50. Dry-salted Meats very dull, firm; Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.@12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.; sales of Clear Rib Sides at Quincy at 12c., buyer to May 20. Bacon strong, unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard firm at 15c. Live Hogs firm, better; Yorkers, $6 50@$7; medium to fair, $7 25@$7 50; good to extra, $7 75@$8 25; extra Butchers', $8 50. Cattle in good demand, firm; prime Native Steers, $6 37½; fancy, $6 87½c.; good Shipping Steers, $6; fair, $5 25@$5 50; Mixed Stock, $4 35@$5 10; Texans, $3 25@$4 50. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 35; No. 2 do., $1 30; Mixed do., $1 29; No. 1 Western Red, $1 32; No. 2 do., $1 30@$1 31; Pennsylvania Red, $1 28@$1 31; Maryland Red, $1 25@$1 33; do. Amber, $1 35@$1 37; do. White, $1 25@$1 35; No. 2 Western Spring Red, $1 19@$1 20. Corn buoyant and strong; Southern White, 87c.@88c.; Southern Yellow, 90c., Western Mixed, 93. Oats strong and higher; Southern, 72c.@76c.; Western, White, 70c.@72..; do. Mixed, 68c.@69c. Rye quiet but firm, at $1 05@$1 10. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet, but firm. Pork steady at $22 50. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.@12c. for car-loads, loose; jobbing, packed, ¼c. higher. Bacon steady; order trade fairly active; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard steady; Refined, 16c. Butter steady; good to extra fine Western Tubs and Rolls, 16c.@22c. Petroleum nominally easier at 6½c.@6⅝c. Coffee steady and unchanged. Whisky firmer; small sales at $1 14.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—Flour firm; Family, $5@$5 15. Wheat firm; Red, $1 12@$1 18. Corn firm at 74c.@75c. Oats firm at 63c.@67c. Rye steady at $1 12. Barley quiet but firm. Butter dull. Clover-seed in good demand, at 11c.@11½c.; stock withdrawn, anticipating higher prices. Pork in good demand; sales of Country at $22; City held at $22 25. Lard firm; Steam, 15⅛c.; Kettle, 15¼c.@15½c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c., spot; 11¾c. delivered April 15; 12, buyer June; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13⅛c. Whisky steady at $1 11. Live Hogs quiet but firm; Common, $6 50@$7; Fair to Medium, $7 25@$8 30; no higher grades offering; receipts, 1,100.

MILWAUKEE, April 8.—Flour nominal. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 08½; No. 2 do., $1 02⅛; May, $1 07; June, $1 07¾. Oats nominal and quiet; No. 2 Fresh, 60½c. Corn weak and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 75c., cash; 77½c. May. Rye scarce; No. 1, in store, $1 12. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring Regular, $1 10; May, $1 10. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork firmly held at $22 25, cash; May, nominally, $22 50. Sweet Pickled Hams, 11½c.@12c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 8⅛c., loose; 8⅜c. boxed; Middles, 11½c.@12¼c., boxed. Prime Lard firm; Steam, 15⅝c.; Kettle, 16c. Receipts—Flour, 1,200 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, April 8.—Flour in fair demand, firm. Wheat excited, higher, closing quiet; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 30; No. 2, $1 25; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 22; Extra, $1 26; Amber Michigan, $1 19; May, $1 21½; June, $1 22½; No. 1 Red, $1 21½; No. 2, $1 19; May, $1 21; June, $1 23½. Corn active and higher, closing quiet; High Mixed, 77c.@77⅝c., May, 78¾c.@78⅝c.; June, 79½c.; Low Mixed, 76½c.@77c.; May, 78¼c.@78½c. Oats in fair demand, firm; No. 2 and Michigan, 65c. Clover-seed, $6 60; Mammoth, $7 25. Receipts—Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 8.—Flour in good demand; Superfine, $5 50; Double Extra, $5 75; Treble do., $6@$6 75; choice do., $7@$7 25. Corn in fair demand; White Mixed 89c.; White, 90c. Oats in fair supply and demand at 78c.@79c. Bran stronger but in light supply; sales at $1 60. Pork quiet and strong at $23 55@$23 75. Dry-salted Meats—Very little in first hands; yesterday's receipts nearly all sold; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c.@12¼c. Sugar in good demand and firmer; supply light; fair to fully fair, 7½c.@8c.; Prime, 8½c.@8⅝c.; Yellow clarified, 9c.@9½c.; Prime White clarified, 10½c. Corn-meal in better demand and firmer; sales at $3 90@$3 95. Exchange unchanged. Gold, 114⅝@114⅞.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 8.—Flour steady; sales of 1,200 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50 for Amber Winter; $6 75 for White Winter; $7 for Double Extra. Wheat firm but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 25; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 35; Extra do., $1 40. Corn steady at 87c. Barley dull; sales of 5,000 bushels Canada at $1 40. Corn-meal, $34 for Bolted, $33 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $28; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $32, ⅌ ton.

LOUISVILLE, April 8.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn nominally 68c.@70c. Oats nominally 65c.@66c. Rye unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork, $22 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c. Hams, Sugar-cured, 13½c.@13¾c. Prime Lard, Steam-rendered, 15½c.; Tierce, 16c.; Keg, 17c. Whisky, $1 11. Bagging firm at 12½c.@13c.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.—Wheat quiet. Rye, 5c.@10c. ⅌ bushel higher for store lots; stock light; market very firm. Oats in fair demand at 73c.@75c.; sales of 1 car mixed State at 74c. Corn higher and firmly held at 89c.@90c., mainly 90c.; sales of 1 car round Yellow at 90c., 4 cars No. 1 High Mixed Western at 89c. Barley steady; sales of 2 cars No. 3 State two-rowed at $1 12. Malt quiet.

DETROIT, April 8.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, firm; Extra, $1 24½; No. 1, $1 22½; Amber, $1 17. Corn firm, in fair demand; No. 1 Mixed, 72c. Oats quiet, unchanged. Clover-seed, $6 60. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels.

CLEVELAND, April 8.—Wheat and Corn firm, unchanged. Oats firm; No. 1 State, 60c.; No. 2 do., 67c.; White, 70c. Petroleum quiet; Standard White, in car lots, 11¼c.; Legal Test, 12¼c.; small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 8.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 34½c. Resin dull at $1 70 for strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 60 for Hard, and $2 50 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $1 30.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, April 8.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16⅛c.; net receipts, 176 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,031 bales; coastwise, 2,295 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 22,601 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 8.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 1,081 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,237 bales; sales, 495 bales; stock, 38,697 bales.

MOBILE, April 8.—Cotton easy; Middling, 15¾c.@15⅞c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.@15⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.@14⅝c.; net receipts, 203 bales; exports coastwise, 3,646 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 30,025 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 8.—Cotton quiet and weak; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 296 bales; gross, 1,241 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,221 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 170,083 bales.

GALVESTON, April 8.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 262 bales; gross, 322 bales; exports to Great Britain, 721 bales; coastwise, 49 bales; sales, 381 bales; stock, 56,279 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 8—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26@26¼; do. Preferred, 38.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26½.

3:30 P. M.—The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £308,000 during the past week. The amount of Bullion withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day is £10,000. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 34¼ ⅌ cent., is now 35⅝ ⅌ cent. Consols for money, 93¼@93⅜; for the account, 93⅜@93½.

Evening—Linseed-oil opened at 25s. 9d. and closed at 25s. 6d.@25s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 6d.@25s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

PARIS, April 8—P. M.—The Specie in the Bank of France has decreased 580,000 francs during the past week. Rentes, 64f. 5c.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 8d.@8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; sales, 14,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8 1-16d.; do., do., deliverable April and May at 7 15-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,100 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 68s. ⅌ cwt.; Pork, 78s. ⅌ bbl. for New Mess.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July at 8⅛d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March at 8½; do. do., deliverable May and June at 8 1-16d.; do. do., deliverable June and July at 8 3-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April at 8d. Breadstuffs—Corn 34s. 3d.@34s. 9d. ⅌ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 67s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, April 8.—Petroleum, 29½f. for fine Pale American.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

John Fitzmorris and Patrick Dunn, fellow-seamen, who have just returned from Liverpool, went into a liquor saloon at No. 27 Greenwich street, on Wednesday evening, where Fitzmorris, as he alleges, was drugged at the instance of Dunn and robbed of a watch and ring worth $43. Dunn was held to answer at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, in default of $1 500 bail.

On Wednesday night the disorderly house No. 141 West Twenty-sixth street was entered by the Police and eight persons in all were arrested and arraigned before Justice Kasmire at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Six of them were discharged, and two, John Denny and Mary A. Hendricks, supposed to be the proprietors, were held for examination.

At an early hour yesterday morning Officer Butcher, of the Sixteenth Precinct, arrested a man on Eighth avenue with a suspicious-looking bundle in his possession, who gave his name as John Smith. The bundle was found to contain clothing worth about $100. Smith refused to account satisfactorily for the possession of the goods, and was locked up. It was subsequently ascertained that the clothing had been stolen from the house of Robert Boland, No. 123 Eighth avenue. At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Kasmire, Smith pleaded guilty, and was committed without bail for trial.

Three young men named Thomas McAlarney, of No. 409 East Sixteenth street; William Kenny, of No. 417 East Sixteenth street, and Terence Callahan, of No. 233 First avenue, on Wednesday night broke into the premises No. 260 Avenue A and stole therefrom twenty-five hams and $46 in money, the property of William Stubenford. The burglars were seen leaving the place by a neighbor, and the Police were notified. Officers Hanly, Mullon, and Dunn, of the Eighteenth Precinct, soon afterward captured the gang. They were yesterday taken before Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court, and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

ASSAULTS WITH THE RAZOR AND PISTOL.

On the 15th of March a fireman named John Boyle, living at No. 30 Hamilton street, cut a woman named Mary Murphy, of No. 70 James street, with a razor on the left arm, inflicting a dangerous wound. The woman shouted for help, and her cries brought Officer Michael Walsh, of the Seventh Precinct, to the spot. The officer grappled with Boyle, and in attempting to deprive him of the razor had his coat cut and narrowly escaped being stabbed. Boyle was subsequently disarmed and taken to the station-house where charges of felonious assault were preferred against him by the officer and the woman. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, District Attorney Horace Russell accepted Boyle's plea of assault with intent to do bodily harm, and the prisoner was sentenced by the Recorder to five years' in State Prison at hard labor. George H. Cooper, of No. 167 Thompson street, an intelligent mulatto, was charged with shooting another colored man named Wm. K. Ennels, during a violent fit of jealousy, on the 21st of February. Ennels received two pistol shots in the body, one in the abdomen and another in the chest, the latter of which has never been extracted, and was laid up for four months from the injuries received. The jury found Cooper guilty, and he was sentenced to five years in State Prison.

A HOUSEHOLD SCOURGE.

On the 28th of March Pauline Kohler, a seamstress, living at No. 81 Mulberry street, disappeared, with property valued at $65, from the residence of Mrs. Catharine L. Cook, No. 191 Varick street, where she had been employed. Pauline was arrested, and, while confined in the Tombs, was identified by Mr. Jacob Georgi, of No. 349 Seventh avenue, as the same woman who, on the 8th of January last, entered his service as a domestic under the name of Louisa Seabalt, and left during the night, carrying off with her property valued at $113. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Pauline, alias Louisa, pleaded guilty to grand larceny. Recorder Hackett severely rebuked the prisoner, and sentenced her to the full penalty—five years in State Prison at hard labor.

POCKET-PICKING CASES.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday District Attorney Russell accepted a plea of an attempt at petit larceny from the person from Charles Nelson, who, for picking twenty-five cents from the pocket of Albert Nenninger, No. 102 Orchard street, was sent to State Prison by Recorder Hackett for two years and six months. John Smith, aged fifteen, pleaded guilty to the larceny of $14 from William F. Livermore, of No. 925 Madison avenue, on the 1st of April, and was sent to State Prison for two years. Peter Fallon, another youthful pickpocket acknowledged that he had stolen a pocket-book containing $5 from Maria Manion, of No. 239 West Fourteenth street, and was remanded for sentence.

STRAW BAIL.

On the 1st of last February, Patrick Rooney and John Buckhout perjured themselves, in swearing before United States Commissioner Shields, while offering themselves as sureties for John H. McKinley, an alleged fraudulent bankrupt, that their names were Patrick Farrell and Thomas A. Groome, and that they owned real estate in Brooklyn and New-York, which in fact belonged to the men whom they were falsely personating. Yesterday, Deputy United States Marshal Crowley succeeded in arresting Thomas Radcliffe, an alleged notorious procurer of straw bail, on the charge of having procured Rooney and Buckhout to perjure themselves as described. Radcliffe was brought before Commissioner Shields and held to answer in default of $5,000 bail.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE RESOLUTION TO LEASE JOHN B. HASKIN'S BUILDING ADOPTED—STREETS AND AVENUES ABOUT MORNINGSIDE PARK TO BE GRADED—CONDITION OF THE STREETS ON THE EAST SIDE.

The Board of Aldermen transacted a large amount of business yesterday. A great throng of laborers occupied the gallery of the chamber during the session. They had made an unsuccessful attempt to procure labor tickets from the Department of Public Works, and they awaited a favorable opportunity to apply to the City Fathers for employment.

The board met at 2 o'clock, with President Lewis in the chair. Some unimportant papers having been disposed of, Alderman Reilly offered a resolution reciting that the present condition of the streets of this City, particularly on the east side, where they are narrowest and the population the most dense, is a disgrace to any civilized Government; and requesting the Police Commissioners to take immediate steps to have such streets, especially those of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards, thoroughly and effectively cleaned. The resolution was adopted.

Alderman Cole submitted a preamble and resolutions, reciting that in the excavations necessary to reach the water and gas service-pipes in many of the paved thoroughfares of this City, by plumbers and others, great negligence is permitted, resulting in violations of the ordinance of the Common Council in nearly every case, by imperfectly replacing the pavements over such excavations, causing much loss by damage to vehicles and endangering the lives of citizens who use wagons or other vehicles in traveling, and occasionally a large expenditure of money by the City for repairing such streets. The resolutions directed the Commissioner of Public Works to report and the Commissioners of Police to prosecute all such violations of the ordinance. They were adopted.

Alderman Howland presented a resolution requesting the Corporation Counsel to take steps to have the injunction granted by Judge Westbrook restraining the Commissioner of Public Works from removing the tracks of the Dry Dock Railway from the junction of Broadway and Ann street dissolved. The resolution was adopted.

A communication was received from the Mayor, inclosing a request of the Brooklyn Bridge Company for permission to lay a track from the pier on the New-York side, now in course of construction, to the ground lately obtained by the company for an anchorage, the tracks to be used for the conveyance of material, &c. The communication was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

The Law Committee of the board submitted a report adverse to the protest of about 1,000 residents of the annexed district against leasing Mr. John B. Haskin's building, on the outskirts of Fordham, for the Civil and Police Courts of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. The report was accepted. The resolution directing the Controller to take a lease of Mr. Haskin's building in behalf of the City for a term of five years, at a rent of $1,500 a year, was next called up. Alderman Purroy, the Chairman of the Law Committee, moved that the resolution be adopted. He said that the premises were suitable for a court-room, and that they were commodious and healthy. Alderman Strack hoped the resolution would not pass. He was opposed to it because Mr. Haskin's building was in the backwoods. It was not central, and therefore could not be convenient for court purposes in the annexed district. Alderman Morris moved to amend the resolution by authorizing the Controller to lease the building now used for the courts of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, in Tremont, at a rent of $600 a year. He said that the Board of Police Justices had unanimously requested that the building be retaken on the ground that it was suitable for its present purpose. This amendment was lost by a vote of 17 to 4.

Alderman Morris then moved that the original resolution be laid upon the table. He said he had read in THE TIMES that the Board of Health had directed their Superintendent to examine the building, at the request of the inhabitants of the district, as it was on low ground, or a swamp, and might be detrimental to the health of prisoners. Alderman Purroy denied that the building was on a swamp, and asserted that it was healthy. Alderman Morris' motion was lost by the same vote. The resolution directing the Controller to lease Mr. Haskin's building was then carried by the following vote: Affirmative—Messrs. Lewis, Blessing, Cole, Dean, Gilon, Gross, Guntzer, Lysaght, McCarthy, Power, Purroy, Reilly, Robinson, Seery, Shandley, Simonson, and Southworth—17. Negative—Messrs. Billings, Morris, Vance, and Strack—4.

Mr. McCarthy offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the following-named avenues and streets bounding the Morningside Park, to wit: The avenue along the westerly side of Morningside Park, from the northerly line of One Hundred and Tenth street to the easterly line of Tenth avenue; One Hundred and Twenty-third street, from the westerly line of Ninth avenue to the easterly line of Tenth avenue; Ninth avenue, from the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth street to the northerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-third street; the avenue on the easterly side of Morningside Park, from its intersection with New avenue, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and northerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth street, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, the sidewalks flagged four feet in width, and that the roadway be constructed on the Telford-Macadam plan, according to the specifications for such roadway as constructed on the "Boulevard," and that the labor and work required for such regulating, grading, curb, gutter, flagging, and roadway be done by day's work, and that the materials required therefor be procured by the Commissioner of Public Works in such manner as he may deem for the best interests of the City and the property-owners, and to be done under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works.

The Committee on Lands and Places reported in favor of leasing the second story of the Emigrant Savings Bank Building, No. 51 Chambers street, at an annual rent of $2,750. Mr. Morris moved that the rent be fixed at $2,500, and the report was so amended and approved.

EXPLOIT OF A TAMMANY POLITICIAN.

MATTHEW H. MOORE MAKES AN ASSAULT UPON A POLICEMAN—IS ARRESTED AND LOCKED UP ALL NIGHT—THE MATTER INVESTIGATED BY COMMISSIONER VOORHIS.

Patrolmen Daniel J. McInerny, of the Twelfth Precinct, was arraigned before Commissioner Voorhis yesterday, on a complaint preferred against him by Matthew H. Moore, alias "Rocky Moore" a notorious character, ex-policeman and Tammany politician, and brother of State Senator Moore. The complainant alleged that he was arrested without cause by the patrolman, who made a false charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct against him, and caused him to be locked up all night at the Harlem Police Station. In his testimony Moore stated that he had been in the lager beer and billiard saloon at One Hundred and Fifth street and Third avenue with a number of friends on the evening of March 22, from 8 o'clock until nearly midnight, and was just about leaving when the officer entered in plain clothes and purchased some brandy. The complainant accosted him and asked him if he intended to arrest him. Some words passed between the men and the officer went out. Moore followed him out on the sidewalk and again asked the officer if he wanted to arrest him. The officer thereupon, as alleged by the complainant, drew his revolver and pointed it at him, saying, with an oath, that he would blow his head off. He then called Officer Dwyer, of the Twenty-third Precinct, to his assistance, and Moore was arrested and locked up. He claimed to have been perfectly sober and had given no cause for the arrest. On his cross-examination he admitted that he had been arrested a number of times—he could not remember how many—for being drunk and quarreling in the streets. Several witnesses were produced to substantiate the statement of the complainant, but when the defendant was placed on the stand a different state of affairs was shown. It was proved that McInerney, who was off duty, went into the lager beer saloon to get some brandy for his wife, who was sick. While in there Moore, whom he knew by reputation, endeavored to pick a quarrel with him. The officer told him he wanted nothing to do with him, and went out. Moore followed him out to the sidewalk, struck him with a cane, and dared him to arrest him. Moore struck at him, and his friends gathered around the officer and appeared intent on assaulting him. Believing himself to be in danger of bodily harm, the officer drew his revolver and held his assailants at bay until Officer Dwyer came to his assistance. He then arrested Moore, and placed him in charge of Dwyer until he went to his residence across the street and got his uniform and eaten. He then took his prisoner to the station-house. While at the station-house it was shown that Moore was very violent and abusive; called the officer a thief and a lunatic, threatened to "break" him, and attempted to strike him. Sergt. Armstrong and Doorman Malone testified to the violent conduct of Moore while before the desk at the station-house, and also to the fact that he was under the influence of liquor. This fact was also proved by the testimony of Officer Dwyer and the defendant. It was evident that Moore, or one of the party who was in his company on the night in question, had a grudge against the officer, and that it was intended to pick a quarrel with him and give him a sound drubbing. The case was referred to the board for decision.

LAW REPORTS.

THE ATTACK ON MR. DANA.

ARGUMENT ON THE HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS—JUDGE BLATCHFORD RESERVES HIS DECISION.

The proceedings to have Mr. Charles A. Dana discharged, on habeas corpus, from the custody of Marshal Fiske, who had an attachment against him for an alleged contempt in not appearing as a witness in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in the case of the United States against Snyder, were begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Blatchford. District Attorney Bliss and Assistant District Attorney Smith appeared for Marshal Fiske, and the Messrs. Bartlett for Mr. Dana. Marshal Fiske and Mr. Dana were both present.

Mr. Bliss made return to the court that Marshal Fiske held Mr. Dana by virtue of the attachment, properly issued out of a court of competent jurisdiction.

Mr. William T. Bartlett traversed the return, and contended that Mr. Dana should be discharged for the following reasons: The court issuing the subpœna for Mr. Dana to appear as a witness had not adequate jurisdiction to issue it, as it was merely a Territorial court relating to a municipal law, so far as the case in which the subpœna was issued was concerned. The Government was limited in serving compulsory process for witnesses in suits in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to witnesses residing in the District or within 100 miles of the place of trial. The attachment was void, because it did not even purport to be supported by oath or affirmation. The execution of the attachment would be a flagrant violation of article 6 of amendments to the Constitution, which provided that in all criminal prosecutions the accused should enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime should have been committed. Contempt of the courts of the United States was an offense against the United States. If Mr. Dana had committed this offense, he committed it in the Southern District of the State of New-York, and he could not be tried for it, under the Constitution, elsewhere. Mr. Dana had not been in or near the District of Columbia (and did not want to go) [laughter]; and the odious doctrine of constructive crime, which had long since been abandoned by England, could have no place in this free country. The detention of Mr. Dana on the attachment was in violation of article 5 of amendments to the Constitution, which provided that no person should be deprived of liberty without due process of law. That process was not due process of law which is sued out of a court manifestly without jurisdiction of the alleged offense charged against Mr. Dana, and which did not purport to be supported by the oath or affirmation required by the Constitution. Whatever the extent to which a subpœna for a witness in a criminal case might run, the only way to compel obedience to it was by a warrant issued by a Judge of the United States in the district where such witness was found; and before such warrant could issue the Judge must be satisfied that the testimony of such witness would be necessary in a criminal proceeding in which the Government was a party or was interested. The Judge could then hold the witness to bail to appear and testify, or in default of bail, imprison him until he was removed to the court to give his testimony. He could be removed by the Marshal only on the warrant of the Judge. In the present case the court was asked to remove Mr. Dana to the District of Columbia without an iota of that proof of the necessity of his testimony which the statute required before the court could even hold him in the paltry sum of $20 bail to appear there.

Mr. Bliss, in reply, contended that the Supreme Court, which issued the writs, had complete jurisdiction, as a court of the United States, to issue both the subpœna and the attachment, and compel obedience to the same by Mr. Dana if the forms required by law in reference to the issuing of such process had been complied with, which, Mr. Bliss said, was the fact in the present case. The Supreme Court having competent jurisdiction, the court of this, the Southern District of New-York, could not, on habeas corpus, go behind the record to ascertain the cause of commitment; for, if this were permitted, a habeas corpus would be turned into a writ of error, giving power to review the action of a court or co-ordinate jurisdiction, which certainly was never intended. There could not be a discharge on habeas corpus for mere informality in drawing the process, where there was adequate proof that a prima facie case of offense was made out, or held by the court issuing the process to have been committed. The case of the United States against Snyder was a criminal case, and in criminal cases process of the courts of the United States could run all over the United States. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia was, for the purposes of the present case, invested with all the power of a United States Circuit or District Court of the United States, including the serving of the process. Mr. Bliss cited a number of cases in support of his positions. If the offense against the court was committed in this district in one sense, on account of Mr. Dana's physical presence here, it was none the less an offense committed, in a legal sense, in the District of Columbia, a contempt having been inflicted upon that court, and, therefore, in the District of Columbia, by the disobedience of Mr. Dana. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia could not exercise its jurisdiction as a United States Court unless it could, untrammeled, issue and have its subpœnas and attachments served and obeyed. The subpœna in this case was properly issued by a court of adequate jurisdiction, an attachment was issued to punish the avowed disobedience of the subpœna, and the substance of the defense of Mr. Dana was that he did not want to go to the District of Columbia. This was not an unusual defense, for few who had rendered themselves amenable to the law cared to place themselves voluntarily in a position to be punished. There was no good reason why the writ of habeas corpus should not be dismissed, and Mr. Dana remanded to the custody of Marshal Fiske, to be dealt with by the court whose process he had disobeyed and contemned.

After a brief reply by Mr. Bartlett, Judge Blatchford took the papers, reserving his decision, Mr. Dana to continue on parole until the decision is announced.

THE NEW JEFFERSON MARKET COURT-HOUSE.

Robert Culkin has brought a suit against the Mayor, &c., and the Commissioners to build the new Jefferson Market Court-house, to restrain them from tearing down a portion of the old building, on the site of which the new one is to go up, and of which he holds a lease, with two years of the term unexpired. He alleges in his complaint that the defendants are about to tear down the building without making compensation to him for his unexpired term. A temporary injunction was granted against the defendants, and yesterday, before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers argument was heard on a motion to continue this injunction until the final determination of the rights of the parties. Plaintiff also seeks to compel the defendants to have recourse to the provisions of the Railroad act, which authorizes the appointment of a commission to determine whether the property sought to be taken is necessary for the use of the Corporation, and, if so, to estimate and award the compensation to be paid the plaintiff for his interest therein. The defense of the City and the Commissioners is that a preceding commission had made awards to other occupants of the building, but finding Culkin without a lease made none to him. Delay ensued in tearing down the building, during which Culkin, with knowledge that the building was to be torn down, obtained the lease on which he now founds his right to compensation from the City. This lease contains a clause providing for its expiration at any time when it becomes necessary to take the property for public use, and an additional clause prohibiting him from subletting the premises or any part thereof. Culkin did sublet, and in that respect, it is claimed by the City, violated and forfeited his lease; also, that the authorities are now ready to make public use of the premises, and therefore, by the terms of the lease, it has become forfeited. The additional claim is made on the part of the defense that by plaintiff's complaint it appearing he seeks to recover compensation, his proper remedy is a suit at law for its recovery, not by his present proceeding. Judge Barrett reserved his decision.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SEWER CONTRACTS.

Mary G. Pinckney has instituted proceedings to restrain the confirmation of a report imposing an assessment upon her property. The assessment was imposed for the expense of constructing a sewer on St. Nicholas avenue, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets. She claims that the work was done by Thomas E. Crimmins, under a private contract from the Commissioner of Public Works, and that it cost double as much as similar contracts for work in the same vicinity which had been awarded by public bidding, the private contract being at the rate of $11 50 per foot and the public one at $5 70 per foot. She therefore claims that the assessment is illegal, and that if the report is confirmed it will become a charge on her property and a cloud on her title, and she seeks by injunction to restrain the Board of Correction of Assessments from confirming the list. In opposition it is claimed that the Commissioner of Public Works had authority to award the private contract, and, admitting the facts as to price, the acts of 1872 and 1874 provide that no suit in equity will lie to remove a cloud on title in the form of an assessment; that the proper remedy of the plaintiff is by way of petition, under the act of 1858, to have the assessment corrected. The case was argued at length before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, by Mr. Shaw, of the firm of Allison & Shaw, on behalf of plaintiff, and by Mr. Barnes on behalf of the defendant. The court reserved its decision.

ASSAULT AT SEA.

The trial of William Augustus Myers, a seaman on the American brigantine John Sherwood, on the charge of assaulting Isaac H. Stewart, the colored cook of the vessel, with a sheath-knife, resulting in Stewart's death, was begun yesterday in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict. The stabbing took place on the 4th of last January, when the vessel was a short distance out from Queenstown on its way to this port, and was a result of a quarrel between Myers and some of the crew and the cook, on the ground that the cook did not serve them with proper food. Myers, as he claims, in self-defense, stabbed the cook in the right breast. The cook died some days afterward in Queenstown, and there not being sufficient evidence on which to proceed against Myers for a graver offense, he was indicted for an assault with a dangerous weapon. The trial will be continued this morning.

COURT NOTES.

Nearly all the State (civil) courts remained closed to business until 1 P. M., yesterday, the Judges being in attendance at the funeral of the late Judge Roosevelt.

In the General Sessions Court yesterday, Francis Jackson, charged with burglary on the premises of Henry Witt, No. 143 Hester street, on the night of the 2d of April, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for eighteen months.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Isaac Jacobs, furniture dealer, of No. 75 Columbia street, was charged with the larceny of furniture valued at $52, the property of Henry Levy, No. 14 Bowery. District Attorney Russell accepted a plea of petit larceny, and Jacobs was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Henry Ross, a well-known offender, was called up by District Attorney Russell, in General Sessions, yesterday, on two indictments charging him with having obtained by trick and device $18 50 from Minnie Hines, of No. 1,611 Second avenue, and $4 89 from Ellen Manning, of No. 15 Cherry street. Ross pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary on each charge.

On the night of the 25th of March the store of Joseph J. Mayhow, No. 569 Broadway, was broken into and rifled of a quantity of velveteen valued at $250. A portion of the stolen property was found in the possession of Andrew Hess and William Brown, who were arrested, and yesterday pleaded guilty in the Court of General Sessions. The Recorder sent the prisoners to State Prison for three years and six months.

Peter R. Post, Jr., charged with obtaining goods by false pretenses, having, as alleged, on the 1st of August, 1874, obtained possession of the stock and fixtures of Abram Bogart, Jr., at No. 1 Avenue C, by means of a fraudulent mortgage which he claimed to be valid security for $4,500, gave $3,000 bail in the District Attorney's office yesterday on an indictment for obtaining goods by false pretenses. Charles E. Post, real estate agent, of No. 5 Pine street, brother of the accused, furnished the necessary bail.

Arnold, Constable & Co. sued Joseph B. Close to recover a bill of $620 57 for dry goods furnished to his wife and daughters, and the case was tried before Judge Lawrence and a jury, in Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday. The husband claimed that the goods were not necessaries, for which he could be held responsible. The plaintiffs claimed that they were necessaries, and so did defendant's wife and daughters. The jury evidently found difficulty in determining the question, for, after an hour's discussion, they had failed to agree, and were ordered to bring in a sealed verdict this morning if they agreed.

MORGAN JONES' PLUMBING BILL.

Francis Sheridan, as assignee of Morgan Jones, brought suit against the City to recover a claim of $16,508 05 for plumbing done in some of the public buildings and offices. The claim is made up of three items, $2,734 56 for work done in the old County Court-house, $6,331 75 for work done in the County Jail, and $1,039 49 for work done in other County offices, all of which was done in the year 1871. The defense set up on the part of the City is, that the amount of work claimed for was not done; that if done, it was not of the value charged; that the audit of the bills by the Supervisors, while no appropriation existed to pay for the work, was illegal, and that the City was not liable for a portion of the work which had been done on some of the armories, the leases for such armories being illegal. Counsel for plaintiff, when the question was raised as to the armories, agreed to throw out that portion of the claim in the present suit, and go to the jury on the balance. Judge Van Vorst then, of his own volition, raised a question as to the necessity of proof that the work had been properly authorized, and a question was also raised as to the validity of the assignment from Morgan Jones to plaintiff. The case is still on trial.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 84.—*Dows et al. vs. The National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, and one other case.—The case presents the question which of two innocent persons must suffer loss occasioned by the alleged fraudulent shipment of grain by a third party. The shipment was wheat purchased in Milwaukee by McLaren & Co., upon orders received from A. F. Smith & Co., of Oswego, N. Y. The purchasers paid for the wheat, and to reimburse themselves for the money advanced they shipped the wheat on certain vessels, three in number, receiving from the Captains thereof triplicate bills of lading, which described themselves as shippers, and by their terms made the wheat deliverable to the Cashier of the Merchants' Bank at Watertown, N. Y. McLaren & Co. presented these drafts on A. F. Smith & Co., with the bills of lading attached thereto to the defendant bank, and obtained discounts thereon, the bank retaining the original bills of lading. The Cashier of the bank, after discounting the bills, wrote a special indorsement on each of them directing the Watertown Bank to hold the wheat if the drafts were not paid. The sight drafts were paid by A. F. Smith & Co. before the arrival of the wheat at its place of destination, and certain time drafts were accepted by them. Subsequently Smith & Co. removed the wheat from the elevators fraudulently, as alleged, to canal boats destined to New-York, and, consigning the wheat to Dows & Co., that firm advanced largely upon the bills of lading representing Smith & Co. as the shippers. The question is, which of the parties—the Milwaukee Bank or Dows & Co.—must be the loser. The court decided that the Milwaukee Bank was entitled to the value of the wheat against which time drafts were drawn; and it is here urged that whenever one of two innocent parties must suffer by the acts of a third, he who has given opportunity to the third person to occasion the loss must suffer, and it is said that it was by the fault of the Milwaukee Bank, or of its agent, the Watertown Bank, that Smith & Co. were enabled to commit the fraud.

C. VanSantvoord for plaintiff in error; H. M. Finch for defendant in error.

In the United States Supreme Court to-day, on motion of Mr. J. D. McPherson, Samuel C. Denson, of Sacramento, Cal., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

On motion of H. M. Finch, Mr. John L. Thompson, of Chicago, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.—In the Court of Appeals Thursday, April 8, 1875, the following cases were heard:

No. 169.—*George A. Osgood et al., Receiver, &c., respondents, vs. William S. Toole et al., appellants.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 51.—*William G. Audenried, Executor, &c., appellant, vs. Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, respondent.*—Argued by Francis Kennard, of counsel for appellant, and by James C. Carter for respondent.

No. 168.—*William T. Post, respondent, vs. Flavel B. Doremus, appellant.*—Argued by C. M. Marsh, of counsel for appellant, and by N. C. Moak for respondent.

Proclamation made, and court adjourned until Friday, April 9, at 10 A. M.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Kerrison vs. Kerrison.—Referred back to the Referee for further proofs as to the service of the process and as to the residence of the parties at the time of the commencement of the suit. The latter fact must be proved by some person other than the plaintiff, whose testimony is confined to the proof of the marriage. As to the former fact, the person who pointed defendant out to the process-server should be examined.

Degraaf vs. Kennard.—Report confirmed and judgment granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Logan vs. Logan.—In addition to the proofs submitted the plaintiff must show that the defendant did not appear in this action. If notice of appearance was given, and from the report of the Referee it would seem that such was the fact, the application for final judgment must be made on motion.

Innes vs. Aldridge et al.—The papers fail to show notice to or consent of all the defendants, and the order is not drawn in conformity with the notice of motion.

Pollock et al. vs. Smith et al.—The order should recite the names of the affiants, and the date of the affidavits, and should contain a blank space for the insertion of the name of the person to be appointed guardian, &c.

Hart vs. Nye.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Cooper Union vs. McNamara.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Downer et al. vs. Morgan et al.—Motion granted as to witnesses named, and denied as to the witness whose name is not set forth. No costs to either party.

Nichols et al. vs. Bell.—Defendant's motion for leave to amend answer granted on payment of $10 costs, and without prejudice to the proceedings already had. Plaintiffs' motion to place cause on short calendar denied without costs.

Herzberg et al. vs. Murray.—So much of the order of March 27, 1875, as granted a stay must be vacated; in all other respects the motion is denied. No costs to either party.

Burchell vs. Reinecke et al.—Referee's report confirmed and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

By Judge Curtis.

Strum vs. Williams.—Ordered settled.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.—The day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Friday, April 9, 1875, is as follows: Nos. 180, 166, 145, 186, 187, 189, 191, 192.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
24—Goodwin vs. Moore.	119—Miles, &c., vs. Titus.
27—Goodrich vs. Hautenbach.	126—Imhoff vs. Green, Controller.
117—Schemerhorn vs. Beebe, &c.	

Call from 150 up to, and including, 200.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Demurrers.	Nos.
6—Herlich vs. Brennan, &c.	310—Searing vs. Paref, impleaded.
7—Palmer vs. The Mayor, &c.	311—Schettler vs. Smith et al.
10—Healy et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	312—Weiss vs. Mecke et al.
13—De Varona vs. Holmes.	313—Hooker vs. Martin et al.
14—Lambert vs. Hope M. Life Ins. Co.	314—Same vs. Same.
15—Butterworth vs. Jay.	315—West vs. Erben, Jr.
16—Houghton et al. vs. Lauonette.	325—Peck vs. Dunlap.
20—Collins vs. Armand et al.	326—Meyenhofer vs. Bleakley et al.
21—Leeds vs. Ramson.	245—Angell vs. Erie R. R. Co.
Issues of Law and Fact.	
257—Messmore vs. Martin et al.	231—Brady vs. Van Loon et al.
258—Same vs. Same.	375—Gormley, &c., vs. Campbell et al.
261—Nichols vs. Nussbaum et al.	39—Barry vs. Brune et al.
297—Moneuse vs. Duparquet.	250—Willard vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
302—Hilburghauser vs. Stover.	215—Pitt vs. Vance.
304—Reed vs. Allen.	21—Mitchell vs. Reed.
308—Allen vs. McChristie.	102—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
309—Wiegand vs. Newcombe.	254—Allen vs. Ferris et al.
	205—Bruner vs. Meigs, Jr., et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT COURT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos. Short Causes.
2313—Lilienthal vs. Hurdt et al.	1687—Ward vs. Baron.
1879—Payton vs. Finn.	2567—Parsons et al. vs. De Leyer, impl'd.
2305—Graham vs. Brainard et al.	1575—Cloud vs. Remoud.
2067—Manning et al., Executors, &c., vs. Davis et al.	2566—Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2099—Warner vs. Board of Education.	1639—Gunzenhauser, Administratrix, &c., vs. Lyons.
1405—Delaimes et al. vs. Drake.	1995—Kearney vs. Commissioners of Emigration.
1315—Guiteau vs. Hurd.	2451—Stewart et al. vs. Winchester.
1821—Salisbury vs. Hubbell et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1856—Watts vs. Crosby.	1776—Sullivan vs. Watson et al.
924—North vs. Farrell.	2520—Rutter vs. Schleier et al.
2548—Boehm vs. Thompson.	2468—Scallon, Administratrix, &c., vs. Cunningham et al.
1840—Rockwell vs. Grant et al.	2710—Faxon et al. vs. Bramhall.
2502—Marvin et al. vs. McKoon.	2732—Delafield et al. vs. Hall.
2448—Stamper et al. vs. Brown et al.	2778—Cook et al. vs. Harrison.
1854—Orcutt vs. Lewis.	2680—Heine et al. vs. Nukart et al.
2432—Colt vs. N. C. Ore Dressing Co.	2626—MacGregor vs. Williams et al.
2664—Bleakley vs. Maltby et al.	2630—Fleming vs. Wheatcraft.
2554—Tompkins vs. Tuttle.	2768—Germania Bank vs. Calkins, &c.
1584—Read vs. Reeve.	2742—Ackerman et al. vs. Morgan et al.
2300—Guggenheim vs. Mehrbach.	2772—Morton vs. Hay et al.
700—Cooke vs. Mixer et al.	586—Gardner vs. Martinez, Administratrix, &c.
1368—Gilchrist vs. Carrington et al.	2694—Goodwin vs. Meiller.
1458—Platt, Assignee, &c., vs. Chapin et al.	1432—Second Nat. Bank of Nashville, Tenn., vs. Riva.
1476—W. B. & C. M'f'g. Co. vs. Manhattan M'f'g. Co.	2658—Ames et al. vs. Wagner et al.
1650½—Schubert vs. Appum et al.	2566—Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2304—Gade vs. Pierson et al.	
2258—Davis, Assignee, &c., vs. Rea.	
2512—Jacobs et al. vs. Bernstein et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
2123—Nat. Bk. of the Republic of N. Y. vs. Palmer et al.	1367½—Greve vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
2335—Phenix National Bk. vs. Ross.	2459—Paul vs. Lachmeyer.
2344—Same vs. Same.	2675—Nassau Bank vs. Taylor et al.
2311—Young vs. Gardner.	2679—Deutsche Nat. Bank vs. Unckart et al.
2501—National Park Bank vs. Ross.	2681—Koncke et al. vs. Unkart et al.
2546—Same vs. Same.	2781—Matinne et al. vs. Adams.
2505—Amimdam et al. vs. Williamson et al.	2049—Toledo National Bk. vs. Carrington et al.
2569—Wilson vs. Vandervort, Executrix, &c.	2572—Dunphy vs. The Mayor, &c.
1365½—Greve vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.	

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Monell, C. J.; Curtis and Speir, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
21—Moody vs. Andrews et al.	32—Atwell vs. Joslyn et al.
31—Hogan vs. Laimbeer.	34—De Peyster vs. Murphy.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

No.	No.
34—Ogden vs. Wood et al.	35—— vs. ——.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Case on—No. 1245—Nat. Trust Co. of N. Y. vs. Rolston. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	
9—Underhill vs. Parker.	54—Earle vs. Thompson.
10—Buckheister vs. Pfeifer.	6—Bangs vs. Blue Ridge Railroad Co. et al.
14—Hatch vs. Churchill.	
51—Behrend vs. Saenger.	53—Johst vs. Johst.
46—Pitts vs. Pitts.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.

Nos.	
1656—Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.	2504—Weber vs. The Mayor, &c.
2315—Dooley vs. The Mayor, &c.	2543—McCafferty vs. The Mayor, &c.
2316—Maloney vs. The Mayor, &c.	1892—Hanlon vs. The Mayor, &c.
2376—Doering vs. The Mayor, &c.	2340—Roe vs. The Mayor, &c.
2364—Landwehr vs. The Mayor, &c.	2525—Sullivan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2160—McCauley vs. The Mayor, &c.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

Case on—No. 1292—Wehle et al. vs. National Citizens' Bank. No day calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1791—Monahan vs. Blake et al.	2024—Leidel vs. Doherty.
1935—Jacobs vs. Dugan.	2015—Smith et al. vs. Sibree et al.
1904—Allen et al. vs. Dolan.	2018—Griffin vs. Bannon et al.
1895—Fenton vs. Byrnes.	
3647—Brown et al. vs. Whitbeck et al.	2020—O'Meara vs. Grinnell.
2011—Holck vs. Lambuscher et al.	2021—James vs. McCollum.
2012—Barnes vs. Baebler.	1868—Drey vs. Steinan.
2013—O'Meara vs. Grinnell.	3511—Klemm vs. Rudolphy.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2754—Lynch vs. Levy.	2025—Ullman et al. vs. Freideuick.
1980—Carroll vs. Lafor.	
1640—Crow vs. Scott.	2026—Rosenstein et al. vs. Astie.
1731—Wise vs. Fitch.	
3272—Maguer vs. Cornish.	2027—Schuyler et al. vs. Reed, Jr.
1064—Richards vs. Carleton.	2029—Carpenter vs. Atherton, Jr., et al.
1494—Lewis vs. Pickhardt	
1970—Chase vs. Buffan.	2031—Cottingham versus Green et al.
3588—McNaught vs. Jardine.	2032—Mirick vs. Hoey et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.	Nos.
——Baker vs. Stone, (Marine case.)	3375—Cahn et al. vs. Strippel et al.
2356—McEntyre vs. Lynch	3219—Rose vs. Dewey.
3282—Schroeder vs. Festner, impleaded, &c.	3283—Laurence et al. vs. Keruez.
3284—Kidd et al. vs. Peterson.	2893—Frank et al. vs. O'Neill.
5114—Same vs. Same.	2746—Hill vs. Dickinson.
3554—Pulvermacher vs. Salus.	3387—Gates et al. vs. Sanford et al.
3346—Striffler vs Schaefer.	484—Garbarani et al. vs. Dondero.
3631—Spratt vs. Nichols.	2946—Maher vs. Connor.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Thomas Barton, burglary.	Adam Deidrich, grand larceny.
William Devery, felonious assault and battery.	Richard Carroll and Jefferson Carroll, grand larceny.
Martin Sypher, felonious assault and battery.	John Donohue, grand larceny.
Edward B. Curry, felonious assault and battery.	Thomas Smith, grand larceny.
William Halloran, felonious assault and battery.	Ellen Luey, grand larceny.
Thomas Van Beuthusen, felonious assault and battery.	Charles Logue, grand larceny.
James Dock, grand larceny.	George Olney, grand larceny.
Charles Bernstein and Mark Bernstein, grand larceny.	Charles E. D. Paterson, receiving stolen goods.
Annie Valentine, grand larceny.	William Keating and Patrick McCabe, receiving stolen goods.
Michael Mackan, grand larceny.	Jacob Robel, receiving stolen goods.
Morris Celler, grand larceny.	John Clare and Henry Dohman, petit larceny.
Charles Taylor, grand larceny.	Patrick Duffy, petit larceny.
John Morgan, grand larceny.	Mary McCarthy, petit larceny.
Fanny Amies, grand larceny.	John Powers, assault and battery.

A SKILLFUL BROOKLYN ROBBERY.

Dr. G. A. Norfolk, of No. 75 Fulton street Brooklyn, was yesterday the victim of a very adroit thief, who succeeded in stealing from his coat, which hung in a private office, a pocket-book containing $500. A well-dressed stranger entered the Doctor's drug store at the above number, and asked to be allowed to wait for his sister, a Mrs. Clark, who had appointed to meet him at that place at 11 o'clock. Dr. Norfolk politely invited the stranger to a seat in his private office. A few moments afterward two other well-dressed men entered the store, and one of them complaining that he was unwell, asked to speak with the Doctor a moment in private. The Doctor stepped out into a hallway adjoining the store with the patient, and was there kept in conversation for several minutes. When Dr. Norfolk returned to the store the first stranger had left the private office, and the friend of his patient had also disappeared. A suspicion that he had been robbed at once occurred to the Doctor, and going to his overcoat, which hung in the private office, he found that a pocket-book containing $500 had been taken from one of the pockets. In his excitement the Doctor allowed the third man to escape. The Police, however, have been furnished with accurate descriptions of the thieves, and hope in a short time to be able to capture them.

THE NEW MEASURES AGAINST THE RING.

NOTICE OF ACTION FILED IN THE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE—THE LIST OF PROPERTY IN TWEED'S POSSESSION AT THE TIME OF THE EXPOSURE.

The developments yesterday were few in regard to the civil suits just commenced by the Attorney General, in behalf of the people of the State, against William M. Tweed. Under Sheriff Cumming said that he could give no information in regard to the number of attachments on property of members of the Ring received at the Sheriff's office. Nor could he say what was proposed to be done, for, should he, the ends of justice might be defeated. In regard to the reports of orders of arrest in the hands of the Sheriff, he was very reticent, but would have it inferred that the only one so far received was the one issued by Judge Davis against Tweed, as a precaution in the event of his being released from the Penitentiary by the Court of Appeals on a writ of habeas corpus.

Ex-Attorney General Barlow stated that the prosecutors of the Ring intended to push civil suits vigorously against all concerned in robbing the City, and it was hoped to a successful termination. Attorney General Pratt, Messrs. Charles O'Conor, Wheeler, H. Peckham, and himself would do everything in their power to force a restitution of the money stolen from the Municipality. He was unwilling to answer any questions which might disclose the plan of action agreed upon by the counsel for the people. He said that he would state in general terms, however, that a strenuous effort would be made to discover whether or not any property belonging to defendants in the present suits, or to defendants in suits to be brought hereafter, was fraudulently conveyed, and legal measures would be taken to prevent its purchase by innocent parties until the suits were decided upon by the courts, so that the people could get possession of it if they should be successful.

NOTICE OF ACTION AGAINST TWEED.

The following notice of action was filed against William M. Tweed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk, Hon. William Walsh. The list of property embraces everything known to have been in the possession of Tweed at the time of the exposure, and which passed into the hands of other parties.

SUPREME COURT—*City and County of New-York.—The People of the State of New-York against William M. Tweed and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.*—Notice is hereby given that an action has been commenced in this court, upon a complaint of the above-named plaintiffs against the above-named defendants, for wrongfully obtaining and receiving money and property belonging to the County of New-York, and for wrongfully converting such money and property while holding a public office in which action the plaintiffs demand judgment thereupon for the sum of six millions one hundred and ninety-eight thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven 88-100 dollars, ($6,198,957 88,) and that a warrant of attachment, under title 7, part 2 of Code of Procedure, was on the 6th day of April, 1875, duly issued in this action against the defendant, William M. Tweed, by this court, and directed to the Sheriff of the County of New-York, and delivered to him for execution, whereby the following property is intended to be affected;

Duane street, north side, 100 feet east of Broadway, 125x75x100x25x20x50.

King's Bridge road, west side, about eleven and a half acres, Fort Washington.

King's Bridge road, adjoining above, eleven acres, Fort Washington.

Broadway, north-east corner of Twenty-first street, 102.5x123.11x98.9x96.9.

Ninth street, north side, 100 feet west of Third avenue, 75x92.

Ninth street, south side, 329 feet west of Second avenue, 21x75.

Twenty-third street, south side, 250 feet east of Fourth avenue, 25x98.9.

Twenty-fourth street, north side, 260 feet west of Third avenue, 44x98.9.

Fortieth street, south side, 150 feet east of Madison avenue, 25x98.9.

Fifty-ninth street, north-west corner Grand circle, runs west 34.3 feet, thence north 75.5 feet, thence east 25 feet, thence south 25 feet, thence east 17.7 feet to Grand circle, thence south-west 51.2 feet to beginning.

Fifty-eight street, south side, 375 feet west of Ninth avenue, 50x100.5.

Fifty-seventh street, north side, 275 feet west of Ninth avenue, 100x100.5.

Forty-second street, south side, 125 feet west of Eighth avenue, 25x98.9.

Sixty-third street, north side, 125 feet west of Eighth avenue, 125x100.5.

Seventy-fourth street, south side, 200 feet east of Eleventh avenue, 25x148x25.9x153.

Seventy-fourth street, south side, 350 feet east of Eleventh avenue, 50x140.9x50.1x142.11.

Eighty-fourth street, south side, 175 feet east of Ninth avenue, 250x½ block.

Eighty-third street, north side, 175 feet east of Ninth avenue, 250x½ block.

One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth streets, Boulevard and old Bloomingdale road, the entire block.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, south side, 100 feet west of Fourth avenue, 40x99.11.

Third avenue, south-east corner of Sixty-third street, 50.5x105.

Fourth avenue and Madison avenue, Sixty-eighth to Sixty-ninth street, block.

Fourth avenue and Madison avenue, Sixty-ninth to Seventieth street, block.

Fourth avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, 99.11x100.

Fourth avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Fifth street, 100.11x350.

Fifth avenue, east side, 82.2 feet north of Eighty-fourth street, 20x125.

Eighth avenue, north-west corner of Fifty-eighth street, runs west 200 feet, thence north 100.5 feet, thence east 25 feet, thence north 100.5 feet to Fifty-ninth street, thence east 14.10 feet to Grand circle, thence south-east 33.2 feet, thence south 68.10 feet to centre of block, thence east 45 feet to west side of Grand circle, thence south-east 122.5 feet to west side of Eighth avenue, thence south 40.8 feet.

Eighth avenue, west side, 125.5 feet south of Seventy-first street, 25x100.

Eighth avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Thirteenth street, 50.5x100.

Fifth avenue, east side, 82.2 feet north of Eighty-fourth street, 20x125.

Fifth avenue, south-east corner of Forty-third street, 62.11x123; Forty-third street, south side, 123 feet east of Fifth avenue, 10x100.5.

Fifteenth street, north side, 370 feet east of Seventh avenue, 20x103.3.

Oliver street, east side, 55 feet north of South street, 40x50.

Mercer street, east side, 25 feet south of Bleecker street, 105x85x15x25x100.

(Signed,) DAVID PRATT, Attorney General, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875.

FRANCE AND THE CENTENNIAL.

The latest Paris journals announce that Messrs. Oscar de Lafayette, Pascal Duprat, and Laboulaye, of the French Commission, for the Philadelphia Centennial, will apply to the French National Assembly, when it reassembles, for an appropriation of 500,000 francs to defray the expenses of the Commission in organizing the French department of the exposition. The Commission held a meeting on the 24th of March, when Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, was present, and, in reply to a question asked on the subject, stated that he had received a cable dispatch from Secretary Fish, announcing that the Attorney General had decided that the goods on exhibition, in case of failure, are not liable to seizure, and that the full text of the opinion would be forwarded to him by the next mail. It appears that on this point some uncertainty had been caused by statements by European, and especially German, journals, in relation to risks to be incurred in case of a failure of the Centennial. The commission resolved to call on the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Agriculture, and Commerce, to request their co-operation in preparing for the Exposition.

THE FUNERAL OF JUDGE ROOSEVELT.

The funeral ceremonies over the remains of Judge James I. Roosevelt were held yesterday morning in Grace Church, which was filled by an audience embracing many of the most prominent citizens and members of the legal profession. Among those present were Judges Larremore, Daly, Donohue, Barbour, Barrett, and Sutherland; A. T. Stewart, Frederick De Peyster, Wilson G. Hunt, Thomas W. Clark, Peter Cooper, Royal Phelps, Richard S. Clark, and others. The burial services of the Protestant Episcopal Church were read by Rev. Dr Morgan Dix, assisted by Rev. William Kirkus. The hymns "Rock of Ages" and "Nearer, My God, to Thee" were sung by the choir, after which Dr. Dix read the lesson from Corinthians. The casket was richly mounted in silver, and bore a plate of the same metal, on which was the usual inscription. The interment took place at Green-Wood Cemetery.

A COUNTRY POLITICAL RING.

AN IMITATOR OF NEW-YORK'S METHODS AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND—THE LAST ELECTION PARTIALLY RESTORES THE RULE TO THE CITIZENS.

So much attention has been given to the great political frauds of this City that the existence of a Democratic Ring of an equally rapacious character, but with less opportunity for plunder, in the township of Newtown, Long Island, has been overlooked. The respectable citizens of the township, both Democratic and Republican, united in a Reform Party, have steadily battled against the Ring, and with some effect. One of the most prominent Ring men, Thomas H. Murphy, is now confined in jail on a charge of fraud. This man was the Ring Justice of the Peace. His bills were repeatedly appealed from by the honest citizens as being fraudulent, and cut down to one-sixth of their original amount. He was openly charged with retaining and appropriating to his own use the fines he had imposed on persons brought before him. Mr. Murphy's present difficulty is that a poor blacksmith named Casey gave him $400 to pay off a mortgage existing on a little property owned by the unfortunate man. Mr. Murphy, instead of paying off the mortgage, put the money in his own pocket. When Casey discovered the heartless fraud practiced on him he procured the services of Mr. G. J. Garrison, the School Commissioner, who, two weeks ago, procured a warrant, and had Justice of the Peace Murphy arrested and lodged in jail, where he still remains. The elections are carried on according to the usual Democratic principles. Until the last election the roughs attached to the Ring have driven the respectable voters from the polling-places, and have had things their own way. At the last election, however, a detachment of Police was sent from Long Island City, which preserved comparative order and peace; and as a consequence the Reform Party carried several important offices, electing Mr. Joseph J. Tompkins Commissioner of Highways, a saving to the tax-payers of at least $10,000 a year; Mr. William H. Gordon, Town Clerk, and Mr. William O'Gorman, Overseer of the Poor. One of the best citizens of the town, Mr. Benjamin W. Strong, was nominated on the Reform ticket for Supervisor, but was defeated by Robert Burroughs, a Ring man, who was re-elected to the office. Since Burroughs has been in office he has not published any official account of the receipts of his office or of the business transacted. Legal measures will soon be adopted to compel him to furnish such accounts and submit his books for inspection.

RAILROAD NOTES.

An additional morning express train to Philadelphia will be run by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on and after Monday next. This train will leave New-York at 7:25 A. M. and will arrive at Philadelphia at 10:10, and is designed for the accommodation of business men, giving them a full day in Philadelphia, whence ample facilities are provided for returning in the evening.

It is stated that there seems to be some misapprehension of the recent action of the Minnesota Legislature in relation to the management of railroad property. The act of 1874, known as the Granger act, and which contained many arbitrary provisions, and delegated to a board of three Commissioners the duty of fixing rates, was repealed. The act of 1875 appoints one Commissioner, with advisory duties only, leaving the legitimate management of railroad property to the owners, without burdensome and restrictive provisions.

A singular accident occurred near Milford, N. J., on the Belvidere Railroad, on Wednesday evening. A rock, weighing more than a ton, had rolled down the mountain side upon the track. The train which left Belvidere at about 7 o'clock ran into the obstruction, and the engine was thrown down the embankment into the river, and damaged beyond repair. The smoking car was also thrown over, but the passengers fortunately escaped without injury. The engineer and the fireman of the train were obliged to swim to the shore to save their lives. Cooper, the engineer, was very seriously injured, while the fireman's injuries are slight. They were taken to Lambertville for treatment.

BETTING NOTES.

The following are the latest odds in the betting books of the American Jockey Club up to last night:

WITHERS STAKES.

	Taken.		Taken.
Aristides	4 to 1	Volcano	15 to 1
Chesapeake	5 to 1	Lord Zetland	15 to 1
King Bolt	6 to 1	Warwick	15 to 1
Relentless colt	6 to 1	Invoice	15 to 1
Ascot	8 to 1	Examiner	20 to 1
Rhadamanthus	8 to 1	Ascension	20 to 1
Sangara	9 to 1	Probability	25 to 1
D'Artagnan	10 to 1	Helen Ward	30 to 1
Gyro	12 to 1	Douglas	35 to 1
Meco	12 to 1		

BELMONT STAKES.

	Taken.		Taken.
Hyder Ali	5 to 1	Ozark	12 to 1
Chesapeake	5 to 1	Milner	12 to 1
Aristides	6 to 1	Lelaps	15 to 1
King Bolt	8 to 1	Tom Ochiltree	15 to 1
Willie Burke	8 to 1	Lord Clive	15 to 1
St. Martin	8 to 1	Orphan Boy	15 to 1
Bayminster	8 to 1	Relentless colt	15 to 1
Sangara	9 to 1	Warwick	20 to 1
Rhadamanthus	10 to 1	Gyro	20 to 1
Jo Cerns	10 to 1	Young Bonnie	35 to 1

WESTCHESTER CUP.

	Taken.		Taken.
Ballankeel	5 to 1	Culpepper	10 to 1
Shylock	6 to 1	Satire	15 to 1
Reform	7 to 1	Emma	15 to 1
Madge	8 to 1	Botany Bay	15 to 1
Saxon	8 to 1	Fadladeen	20 to 1
Vandalite	8 to 1	Limestone	20 to 1
Grinstead	10 to 1	Dead Head	25 to 1

JUVENILE STAKES.

Julietta colt	8 to 1	Mollie Carew	10 to 1
Fanerdale	8 to 1	Knapsack	12 to 1
Dailgasian	8 to 1	Parapiule	12 to 1
Bonitorm	8 to 1	Little Belle	15 to 1
Nubia filly	8 to 1	Warlock	20 to 1

TRAVERS STAKES, (SARATOGA.)

	Taken.		Taken.
Chesapeake	7 to 1	Orphan Boy	15 to 1
Hyder Ali	7 to 1	Jo Cerns	15 to 1
King Bolt	8 to 1	Bonnet colt	15 to 1
Willie Burke	8 to 1	Heatherbell colt	15 to 1
Aristides	8 to 1	D'Artagnan	15 to 1
Sangara	10 to 1	New-York	20 to 1
Caroline	10 to 1	Lord Zetland	20 to 1
Ascot	10 to 1	Milner	25 to 1
Bayminster	12 to 1	Holbrook	30 to 1
St. Martin	15 to 1	Douglas	35 to 1
Ozark	15 to 1		

Messrs. Kelly, Bliss & Co., of the New-York Turf Exchange, No. 15 West Twenty-eighth street, have opened a book on the Jersey Derby, and the odds are as follows on the principal entries:

	Taken.		Offered.
Hyder Ali	6 to 1	Bayminster	12 to 1
Chesapeake	6 to 1	Sangara	15 to 1
Vassal	10 to 1	Bonnet colt	15 to 1
Relentless colt	10 to 1	Meco	15 to 1
D'Artagnan	12 to 1	Ozark	20 to 1
Orphan Boy	15 to 1	Big Sandy	25 to 1
Lord Zetland	15 to 1	Douglas	30 to 1
Ascot	20 to 1		

ANOTHER CONFERENCE ABOUT THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

Another conference between the Special Committee of the Board of Education and the Catholic Parochial School Committee, appointed by Vicar General Quinn, will shortly be held for the purpose of receiving additional details of the proposed plan of incorporating the parochial and public schools. This meeting has been called at the suggestion of some of the members of the former body. President Neilson states that the reasons for withholding the documents submitted at the first conference from publication, arose from the fact of their crude and indefinite character, and the necessity of their revision before they could be regarded as fully developing the plans of the Catholics.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

The Commissioners of Parks, at their meeting on Wednesday, received a notification from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to make a return of the balances of the appropriations of the department for last year. An award of the contract for furnishing the department with 1,000 cubit yards of broken stone for repairing roads was made to James H. Perkins at $1 93 per cubic yard. A communication was received from residents in the northern portion of the Island and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, requesting an interview with the board relative to improving the land adjacent to the Harlem River. The 17th inst. was appointed as the day of conference on the subject, and Secretary Irwin was requested to invite the attendance of the Presidents of the Boards of Docks and Health. A special meeting of the board will be held to-morrow morning to open proposals for lighting the gas-lamps on the parks, squares, and bridges under the control of the department.

DRY GOODS.

CANTRELL'S BOOTS AND SHOES AT REDUCED PRICES.
LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS. $4.
Gentlemen's Congress Boots, $4.
No. 241 4th av.

PERSONAL.

IRELAND.
COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

Mr. JAMES COMPTON, or CAMPTON, eldest son of Mr. John Compton, or Campton, formerly of Dungonnel, in the County of Antrim, and whose brother, Rev. John Compton, or Campton, died at Rhaloo, near Larne, in said county, is requested to communicate without delay with Messrs. DICKINSON & CUSACK, Solicitors, No. 66 Stephens green, Dublin, Ireland.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

[Copy of Circular Letter.]

THE CHATTANOOGA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS, MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY. (Late Webster & Marks and Thomas Webster, Chattanooga, Tenn.)

Incorporated under a charter granted by the State of Tennessee; capital, $500,000, in 5,000 shares of $100 each, with power to increase to $1,000,000. Subscribed capital, $150,000, in 1,500 shares of $100 each, fully paid up.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and extending the established business and works of Webster & Marks, well known as Thomas Webster's Foundry and Machine Works, situated at Chattanooga, Tenn., established in 1857, for building every description of foundry, mechanical, and engineering requirements, and for the purpose of purchasing or leasing mineral lands and erecting works thereon.

The works are substantially erected on about five acres of land, all of which is freehold, and are situated in a most eligible position for making all kinds of castings and machinery, in the centre of the coal, iron, and mining districts of Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, and surrounded by at least twenty pig-iron furnaces in those States. They are located above high water in the centre of the city, and connected by a side-track with all the lines of railroad centring in Chattanooga.

These works have been most successfully carried on by Mr. Thomas Webster, are in full operation, and comprise a large and well-equipped foundry, connected with the machine shops by a narrow-gauge track, and contain one of Scott's English patent gear-wheel molding machines. The machine shop, the largest in the entire South, is fully equipped with the best and most modern improved machinery, consisting of lathes, planers, boring mill, drill presses, &c. The pattern shop is fitted up with all the necessary tools and machinery for making patterns. The large blacksmith and boiler shops are fully equipped.

The stock on hand is of recent purchase, and all in good working condition. There is also a large and valuable amount of patterns for furnace and mining machinery, peculiarly adapted to this country, and for the building of narrow-gauge locomotives. The works are well supplied with orders, and the opening and development of new iron ore deposits and other mineral properties in the neighboring country, with a rapidly increasing population, combine to increase the demand for machinery of all descriptions.

The works will be transferred to the new company in full working condition, with all beneficial contracts, and will include the whole of the land and buildings thereon, together with the modern and valuable plant, machinery, fittings, siding, and good will.

The contract price of the works to the company will be $120,000; $50,000 in cash and $70,000 in 700 ordinary shares of $100 each, fully paid up.

The estimate on which this sum is based is from a carefully made valuation of freehold land, buildings, machinery, plant, patterns, fixtures, siding, and good will.

The Directors and officers of this company will be appointed at the first meeting of the stockholders, of which due notice will be given.

Each application for shares must be accompanied by a payment of $10 per share on application.

Should no allotment be made the deposit will be returned without deduction.

Prospectus, copy of charter, and forms of applications for shares may be procured from the Secretary, (pro tem,) at the offices of the company at the works, or of Griggs & Carleton, Financial and Business Brokers, No. 98 Broadway.

[Here follows the charter, which is very full in its grant of manufacturing and mining franchises.]

OPINION OF COUNSEL UPON VALIDITY OF CHARTER.
[COPY.] CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 19, 1875.
Thomas Webster.

SIR: We have examined the accompanying copy of charter of "The Chattanooga Foundry and Machine Works, Mining and Manufacturing Company," with a view to ascertain its validity, &c., and have come to the conclusion that the charter was regularly obtained and is legal. Under it the company or corporation may safely organize and invest their money or other capital. All the powers enumerated in said charter are consistent with the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Tennessee; and they would be enforced in the courts of the country in law and in equity. Respectfully,

(Signed,) TREWHITT, GASKILL & TREWHITT, Attorneys.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot thirty-four bonds numbered as follows: Nos. 489, 182, 407, 399, 117, 518, 553, 523, 175, 438, 426, 103, 157, 510, 74, 554, 137, 449, 120, 106, 409, 478, 58, 470, 521, 95, 582, 40, 535, 354, 9, 541, 200, 326, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1875. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, upon presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12. By order of the Board,

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY are requested to call at or communicate with the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, in relation to the proposed plan of funding the coupons as recommended by the Committee of Bondholders.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY.—THE HOLDERS of the first mortgage bonds Montclair Railway are requested to meet at No. 111 Liberty street, New-York, Monday, April 12, 1875, at 3 P. M.

A. S. HEWITT, MARCUS L. WARD, Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE SPANISH HILL MINING COMPANY, No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 31, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. C. LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 21 Broad st., New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States. West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

AGENCY OF Merchants' Bank of Canada, NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital .... $9,000,000 Gold
Paid up .... 7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, WM. J. INGRAM, Agents.

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY.

A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at No. 263 Broadway, first floor, to hear the report of the committee of investigation appointed at the meeting of bondholders on March 19.

All bondholders should be present in person or send power of attorney to represent them, as matters of vital importance to their interests must be acted upon at that meeting.

J. M. DENISON, Chairman.

MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

Persons holding certificates of the Preferred and Common Stock in the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will please take notice that an assessment of one dollar per share has been levied, payable on or before April 14, 1875, at the principal office in San Francisco, or at No. 9 Nassau st., New-York; indorsement will be made upon the certificates when paid. For full particulars inquire at the office.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1875.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the McArthur Mining Company is called for on WEDNESDAY, April 14, inst., at 11 o'clock, at their office, No. 468 Broadway.

It is urgently requested that all who are interested should attend, as business of importance affecting the disposition of their property will be acted upon.

By order of the President, G. M. PECK.
N. S. W. VANDERHOEF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1875.

REFINERS AND DEALERS IN MINERAL OILS are requested to forward to Commodore S. D. Trenchard, United States Navy, Light-house Inspector, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New-York, samples of mineral oils of the United States for test as to their fitness for light-house purposes.

Each sample should contain at least five gallons, and should be plainly marked with the sender's name and address.

A communication should at the same time be addressed to this office giving the price at which the oils can be furnished to the Light-house Establishment.

The samples will not be paid for.

J. G. WALKER, Naval Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO., Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, March 8, 1875.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

WM. H. GUION, Chairman.
A. HEERWISCH, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 29, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors for the ensuing election will be held on MONDAY, April 12, 1875, at the banking-house corner of Bowery and Grand st. Polls open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

J. H. HAAR, J. HENGSTLER, R. M. RAVEN, Member N. Y. Gold Exchange. Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HAAR & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 45 Wall st., New-York.

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Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

NEW-YORK, April 7.

The Board of Directors of the FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a special dividend, payable 19th April, in gold, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of their incorporation.

THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, March 29, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two and a Half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on Tuesday, April 20, next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed from Saturday, the 3d, to Thursday, the 22d prox.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, March 25, 1875.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of April next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 12th of April.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Money deposited now draws interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7. Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars. Surplus, One Million Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Deposits on or before April 10 will draw interest from April 1.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK. ORGANIZED 1860. BOND ST., corner BOWERY, OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

Money deposited now will draw interest as from April 1.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FOR SALE—TWO OLD-FASHIONED TALL ENGlish clocks; brass works, excellent time-keepers; first-rate order; over 100 years old; one of the above is a moon-face clock. Address Box No. 24, Southbridge, Mass.

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THE "BEEBE RANGE," THE BEST AND cheapest cooking apparatus for families. Price reduced to $55 for No. 1, largest family size, including water-back and setting. Orders for repairs sent by mail promptly attended to. Made and warranted by JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—L'Ombra. (Italian Opera)—Miss Adelaide Randall, Miss M. Hoffman, Signor Benfratelli, Signor Tagliapietra.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Romance of a Poor Young Man—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Big Bonanza—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Henry V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Jolie Parfumeuse—Mlle. Marie Aimée, Mlle. Nardyn, Messrs. Kolletz, Dubouchet.

PARK THEATRE.—Davy Crockett—Mr. Frank Mayo, Mr. H. Forsberg, Miss Rosa Rand, Miss Annie Douglass.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Around the World in Eighty Days—Mr. Edwin F. Thorne and company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Ahmed—Mlle. Josephine Morlacchi, Mlle. A. Golletti.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Grand Oriental Pageant—Racing—Menagerie. Matinée at 2.

STEINWAY HALL.—Concert—Mme. Marie Salvotti, Mrs. M. D. Simmons, Mr. William Castle, Mr. G. W. Morgan.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of Paris by Night—Operettas—Sketches. Matinee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

At the State Capitol yesterday the canal question came up in some half dozen different forms. The nominations made by the Governor for the Special Commission on Canal Management were confirmed by the Senate. The Joint Legislative Committee opened its public sessions with the examination of Canal Auditor THAYER. He stated that since the beginning of last year the ordinary repairs on the canals have been done on the "superintending system," that is, by day's work under the supervision of the Canal Superintendents. These officials make periodical estimates of the amount of repairs required for the section which they have in charge; these estimates are passed on by the Canal Commissioner in whose division the section lies, and having received his approval, they pass to the Auditor, who gives the Superintendent the requisite authority to draw on the Treasury for the amount of his estimates. Mr. THAYER was of opinion that these payments should be made by pay-masters, and not by the Superintendents. That point is covered in the Canal Reform bill of Mr. DAVIS, which was favorably reported in the Assembly last night. Under its provisions the office of Canal Superintendent is abolished and three Pay-masters are appointed for each division. The spirit of reform has at length reached the Canal Commissioners. They have just rescinded five contracts for extraordinary repairs which had been awarded at amounts of from one-half to one-third of the Engineer's estimates. The board suddenly woke up to a perception of the fact that it was not possible for the contractors to do the work at the amount of their bids. Suppose they endeavor to turn their new-found intelligence to good account, by informing the public how it was that the contractors proposed to undertake work at thirty-three per cent. of its fair value, and yet make a handsome profit on the transaction. Had the Assistant Engineer been "fixed," or the Division Engineer, or the Division Commissioner, or all of them, and how?

Mr. THAYER said that in regard to these extraordinary repairs, the accuracy and truthfulness of all work performed in conformity with contracts were known and tested by the Assistant Engineer alone. He makes the original estimate and reports the completion of the work to the Division Engineer, who swears to the fact while having only a general knowledge of it. That very loose method of administration ought to be stopped by the appointment, by the Governor, of an Inspector of Public Works, who is to be solely responsible to the Executive, and to act under his orders. The bill creating this office was recommended to the House for passage by the Committee of the Whole last night. The Senate debate on the appropriations for the lateral canals resulted in the passage of a resolution ordering that not more than half the amount of revenue received, directly or indirectly, from the traffic on any one of these canals should be expended in any one year for its maintenance. The annual appropriation for ordinary repairs on the canals was reduced from $1,100,000 to $800,000, but $150,000 was added for extraordinary repairs on the Eastern Division of the Erie Canal. Mr. THAYER was quoted as authority for this latter appropriation, but then Mr. THAYER had stated before the Investigating Committee that the heaviest items for extraordinary repairs were inserted by the Legislature in Committees of the Whole, and not by the Canal Committees. This item is probably a perfectly defensible one, but if the Auditor puts the responsibility on the Legislature, and the Legislature on the Auditor, the future investigator of the subject is likely to be a little puzzled as to which should be held to account.

Republican Senators ought not to be deluded into giving any support to the bill for transferring to the Sheriff's office the business and emoluments of the City Marshals. One of the strongest lobbies of the session has been pushing the claims of this bill, and now openly expresses confidence that favorable action can be secured upon it next week. The bill is simply a bold effort to add to the already enormous patronage and excessive revenues of the Sheriff's office, and any Republican who lends himself to such an attempt need hardly complain if his motives are regarded with suspicion. The influences by which the bill has been promoted ought to insure its certain defeat, even were its objects perfectly defensible.

The old affidavits in the remodeled civil suit brought in the name of the State against TWEED, come to the *Herald* with all the freshness of a new revelation. Inasmuch as the *Herald* steadfastly abstained from publishing the evidence against the Ring thieves, and consistently misrepresented and vilified the men who first brought these suits, this is, perhaps, not to be wondered at. "The affidavits of Gov. TILDEN and his clerk, Mr. SMITH, who assisted him in conducting the investigation of the Broadway Bank accounts" are about three years and a half old, though regarded by the *Herald* as new, and for the first time in the columns of that remarkable sheet, stamped as "impregnable evidence." It is only ten months ago since the *Herald* said, in regard to the very suits now renewed under favorable legislation, and in regard to the very men who are now pushing them: "Political trickery, and not the good of the people, induced the commencement of these suits in the name of the people of the State." * * * "It is to be hoped, also, that in future legal proceedings, lawyers will be found to act on behalf of the people who are competent to do something more than draw large fees out of the public Treasury." Messrs. TILDEN and O'CONOR, who never drew a dollar for their long and arduous services in these suits on behalf of the people, will probably appreciate the *Herald's* new-found admiration for their "faithful zeal," and their "labor more worthy of renown than any of the feats of Hercules."

The bill providing for a new Board of Audit, to which we recently referred, was introduced in the Assembly yesterday. At a time when the six million steal of another Board of Audit is again prominently before the public, this proposed repetition of the legislation of 1870 would seem to be specially unseasonable. As a concession to public opinion, the name of the Controller has been added to the new board; but as the friends of the bill doubtless expect to be able to get the decisions of the board regulated by a simple majority vote, Mr. GREEN'S presence need not be fatal to the payment of doubtful claims, which it is the aim of the bill to effect. The people already know the character of the six millions of claims on which it would be the duty of this board to pass. Nobody has questioned that one and all of them ought to be resisted in the courts whenever their payment is demanded. If any special commission is needed to dispose of such claims, it should not be composed of City officials, but of business men of the highest standing, who are willing, with the assistance of experts and accountants, to devote the time required for the detailed examination of a huge mass of chiefly imaginary indebtedness. The courts, however, are daily engaged in wiping out these claims, and so long as their mode of disposal continues to be so satisfactory to the tax-payers, the Legislature ought to leave well alone.

The new Spanish Government is taking strong repressive measures with malcontents. SALMERON, who was President of the Ministry during the early days of the Spanish Republic, and more lately a Professor in the University of Madrid, has been arrested. Another Professor in the same institution has been similarly dealt with the offense of each being a manifestation of opposition to the late reactionary decrees concerning education. It is announced that members of the Faculty who resign their chairs on account of their objections to these decrees, are to banished forthwith. This may be a good way to rebuild the fallen dynasty of the Bourbons in Spain. But, when such management has been resorted to by other fatuous Bourbons, it has only hurried on the inevitable revolution.

AMERICAN CREDIT ABROAD.

A correspondent writes us a letter, which we publish this morning, expressing regret and humiliation at the condition of the credit of American securities—other than those of the United States—in foreign markets. He calls attention to the enormous amount ($250,000,000) of railway bonds on which interest is not paid, and specially arraigns the Pennsylvania Road for an attempt to evade a guarantee of interest on the bonds of one of its leased lines.

Concerning the specific case mentioned by our correspondent, we have no knowledge, but we believe that his estimate of the total amount of railway bonds in default as to the interest, is below rather than above the mark. It is not singular, under the circumstances, that it is extremely difficult for American corporations to borrow money abroad. It is all the more difficult because a belief obtains abroad that a large part of the bonds defaulted are so because of fraud rather than of misfortune. There have been a few conspicuous instances in which this suspicion has been justified. We need not name them. They are only too familiar. And many honest and some unlucky or mismanaged companies have had to share the odium when they hardly deserved it. Then, again, some of the Southern and one or two Western States have, through great poverty or through recklessness, or both, failed to meet their obligations, and the general credit of American borrowers has suffered in consequence.

This is certainly a great national misfortune. The credit of any great commercial country is, in these times, its most precious possession. To us, our credit has a peculiar value. We have, and for many years must have, less capital than our labor can remunerate. We are, by our situation, our condition, and it may be said by habit as well, a borrowing people. Not that we borrow to pay expenses, but we borrow to do business with, and we are so circumstanced that, with reasonable prudence, we can afford to use borrowed capital. We have an enormous agricultural population that, taking one year with another, has been very prosperous for a long time. We have an enterprising, and on the whole a remarkably successful, manufacturing class. We have many advantages in natural resources, and many more in the energy, self-reliance, ingenuity, and acquisitiveness of our people of every class. All these enable us to take the capital of the European, pay him a somewhat better rate of interest than he can get at home on equal security, and so employ it as to have a reasonable profit left. Anything which prevents our getting this capital interferes with our business. If it comes from a taint on our good faith, the interference is not only serious, but difficult to obviate. Our correspondent is quite justified in feeling the keenest regret and mortification at the present condition of our credit abroad.

The remedy for the evil, which every one familiar with the facts will concede to exist, is not readily applied. We have no hope that any can be applied comprehensively or immediately; and yet we have entire faith that the country will not only recover what it has lost, but that its credit will ultimately be as good as that of any other nation. It is our candid opinion that American credit abroad is not, on the average, so good as it ought to be, nor is it so good as it is likely to be a few years from now. It is not so good, either, as that which we may call home credit. We do not mean to say that the same securities will sell better here than abroad. We have not a great deal of money to put into the kind of securities that usually go abroad. But the credit of Americans with Americans is better than their credit with foreigners. Commercial credits are in a sound condition here; collections are good; in other words, business, as a whole, is prudently and honestly managed with us.

Why, then, are we in default on $250,000,000 of railway bonds, and why do foreigners associate dishonesty and mismanagement with American undertakings? In our opinion, because it has been the ill luck of foreigners—and our own as well—that they have had to do mainly with almost the only extensive branch of business in which these bad features have been prominent. Railroad building has been enormously overdone in the United States. Our English friends may remember when the same thing occurred with nearly as disastrous results in their own compact and conservative domain. And it is in railways chiefly that foreign lenders have come to grief. Moreover, even of railway securities, they have by no means had our best. They have pitched upon those which were offered at a low price and promised great—to a European very great—profit. As an inevitable consequence, they took chances of great loss as well. For a good while they have had a fair run of the profits, and now they are getting a run of the other kind. It ought not to have been wholly unlooked for. We have not one word to say in justification of the conduct of those American undertakings which have resulted in this way. We regard it as inexcusably bad. But it is an evil which, in the nature of things, must correct itself.

Lenders give credit generally from one of two motives. Either they have confidence in the borrower, and take low interest in consideration of superior safety, or they have only partial confidence, and are tempted by promise of high rates. The latter motive has had its day as between us and foreign capitalists. It was a motive which made great borrowing easy, where the demand for credit was active on the one hand and money was plenty on the other. The former motive is a product of slow growth, but, where the conditions are favorable, it is of sure growth. It already exists as to our Federal and some of our State securities. United States bonds are above par in London. So are those of Massachusetts. And gradually as American corporations establish their claim to confidence, they will obtain it. Europe will yet lend us all the money we can properly use. It is to her interest to do so, as much as it is to ours to borrow. We *know* that by far the greater part of American business is managed with integrity and skill, and sooner or later that all-controlling fact will gain the hold it deserves on the minds of the money-lenders of the Old World.

A PARTY WITH A CONSCIENCE.

It is no idle saying that the Republican Party has always been one of moral ideas. As long ago as 1856, when ABRAHAM LINCOLN was stumping Illinois for FREMONT, the case was put by him with great conciseness. An ardent young Free Soiler, talking with the then comparatively obscure politician, incidentally referred to the election of FREMONT as a possibility. LINCOLN very decidedly said that such a thing was not to be expected, and then he added: "We shall not succeed; but we can be defeated. Ours is a party of moral ideas and moral convictions. It is better to be defeated so than to succeed in any other way. These principles of ours are vital; they will ultimately win; and they will endure when you and I are gone." LINCOLN'S prophecy was fulfilled sooner than he could have expected. No man could then have foreseen that LINCOLN would himself be the person in whose election to the Presidency those vital principles would ultimately triumph. Looking back now over the history of the Republican Party, it must be seen that it has succeeded when it has embodied principles which appealed to its members as men of moral convictions. It has been defeated when it has overlooked the fact that its voting element is one endowed with moral ideas. For various reasons, party ties sit more lightly on our people than in former years; and for this the Republican Party is chiefly responsible. The Democrats used to say that ours was a party of sentiment; for "sentiment" put "morals," and the description is correct. Because the party was organized on such a basis, it took from the Democracy its best intellect and its conscientious element. The strength of Republicanism was in its moral force. It was a novel thing in American politics when moral ideas were brought into a national canvass; but upon that novel issue the Republicans ultimately won, just as LINCOLN had long before predicted that they would. It was merely a question of time. Sooner or later the new emancipation was to come.

Leaving out of question the camp-followers and mercenaries, the rank and file of the Republican army are as sensitive to moral influences as ever. No party can be long in power without attracting to itself some elements which weaken it. So when the time comes in an election that tickets seem to demand "scratching," it is because the camp-followers have had something to do with the campaign. And when it appears necessary that the ticket should be scratched, the Republican voter with a conscience resolutely scratches his ballot, or as resolutely stays away from the polls. Over and over again, until it ought to be thoroughly understood, this lesson has been repeated. On the eve of a local election, the cry goes out that there are "regular nominations" that ought to be scratched. The Republican voter cuts up his ticket, choosing the best men, as he thinks. The average Democratic voter casts the whole party ticket with all its badness. The Republican has his moral convictions now as he had in 1860; the Democrat never had any. Therefore, as a rule, when there are a great many split tickets in the ballot-box, the splitting has been done by the Republicans. It is vain to appeal to Democrats to scratch an objectionable candidate. One may as well talk to the wind. And when they advocate a general bolting, we know very well that they are not preaching to their own voters. Democrats seldom or never bolt.

It is not strictly true to say that the Democracy have profited by the blunders of Republican leaders. They have profited by their sins. They have profited by the revolt of the rank and file against the immoral tyranny of a corrupt caucus or unscrupulous partisans. Democrats have not proclaimed in late canvasses any such new principles as entitle them to secure and hold new party strength. They have succeeded in certain instances because men who formerly voted as Republicans voted with the Democrats or sullenly stayed at home. Of course, the same causes that forced this change of position will maintain it, if they are not modified. But Democratic victories are, after all, only Republican protests against what are considered invasions of good morals in politics. When sound principles are courageously put forward, and good men are nominated by the Republicans, the strength of the party asserts itself. The average Republican voter in a local election looks at the candidate. If he is not fit, the voter scratches his name. The Democrat, on the other hand, only looks to see if the name of his party is on the top of the ticket. The rest *must* be right. He votes with the entire party every time.

Party leaders may well ask in despair, "What are you going to do with men like these, with minds of their own?" Obviously, they will have only a fair, just, and honest party policy. They will have only the best candidates for office. When these are denied them, they will not vote at all, or they will vote with the opposition, if that opposition is shrewd enough to offer the least objectionable policy and candidates. Of course, in a general flood, the strong go down with the weak, but the badness of the ticket, or the vicious weakness of the management, is the cause of frequent Republican defeats. What is called a party disaster is often only a party protest. Servile camp-followers may attempt to draw up the line of battle, but the rank and file will break up in disgust. If we have the courage to do what is absolutely right, we shall have no occasion for scratching on election day. Until we do have this courage, voters with consciences and minds of their own will be alienated. It is too late to lecture Republicans on the folly or sin of scratching. "Don't scratch a ticket" was never a palatable precept in the party of moral convictions. Conceited or selfish leaders may think that they can "manage" the Republican Party; but they cannot "manage" it in violation of the vital principles on which it was founded.

SPELLING FOR AMUSEMENT.

The Intercollegiate Association may as well disband itself. It has a successful rival; its functions are usurped; its popularity far exceeded; its glories eclipsed. The spelling matches that have broken out, like an epidemic, all over the country are far more interesting to the public than intercollegiate contests in speech-making or essay-writing or Greek, or even mathematics. For, may we not be sure that the number of people who could find any intellectual excitement in the binomial theorem is but a small fraction of the thousands who throng to enjoy these rival endeavors in orthography? These spelling matches are a very characteristic and a very singular manifestation of certain peculiarities in our people. The peculiarities in question cannot properly be called national, or "American"; for they are found only among a very small number, proportionally, of the people of the United States; and yet they are distinctively ours, not only because they are found nowhere else, but because they are the natural result of certain conditions of life which obtain only in this country.

These spelling matches are of New-England origin, and they are in vogue only in communities in which the New-England element is dominant in influence and generally much the greatest in point of numbers. They are the natural outgrowth of a widely diffused but very limited education; but this alone would not be sufficient to produce them. Co-operating with this motive is an absence of that copious flow of animal spirits found among the rural population of England, and of that gayety of heart which animates those in corresponding life in France or even in Germany. There is a picture by a distinguished Düsseldorf painter, whose name we do not now recall, the subject of which illustrates our theme. It shows a party of pleasure issuing from an old gateway of some small town or village on the way to the fields for a morning's recreation. In advance walk three musicians—a sentimental youth playing the violin, a brisk one playing the flute, and a sturdy middle-aged contrabassist, sawing away at his huge instrument as he leads the band. After them comes the *Kellermeister* shouldering a keg of beer, and in the other hand carrying a demijohn of wine. Then throng young men and maidens, old women and children. The fop of the village swaggers along with a girl upon each arm. The cripple is not forgotten, and hobbles after on his crutches, like Mr. Ready-to-Halt in the *Pilgrim's Progress*. In advance of all, even of the musicians, two boys convert themselves into human wheels, by way of expressing the extremity of their delight, disturbing thus a flock of geese, some of which take to flight, while others turn and hiss.

Now, such a scene as that, which is of frequent occurrence in Germany, is absolutely impossible in this country, and, most of all, impossible in New-England, and among New-England people. Grown men and women who behaved in that style would be thought, by the original Yankees and their descendants, to be fit subjects for a lunatic asylum. It would be regarded almost as a sin, certainly a great folly, and likely to lead to deadly sin. The idea of a spontaneous party of merry-making in broad daylight, and not upon a legal holiday—in fact, at a time when money might actually be made by working or by swapping something—is so foreign to the genuine New-England mind that it may be regarded as among the impossibilities for a community of that "persuasion." Moreover, it would be regarded as frivolous and undignified. The distinction between the moral and mental tone of the two communities, and also between the dead level of strong endurance on the one side and elasticity of spirit on the other, is indicated by the amusement of either. People who can go out upon unpremeditated merry-makings like those above described will not join in spelling matches, even if they are possessed of the spirit of CADMUS or of NOAH WEBSTER. People who cannot give themselves up to such spontaneous gayety of heart, and who are possessed of the spirit of NOAH WEBSTER, will be likely to seek their recreation in spelling. Could there be a more characteristic and illustrative comment upon the narrow, colorless intellectual and moral tone of the New-England life of the rural districts, which is now passing away, than the fact that they were driven to such an arid, barren resource as spelling for amusement?

What should cause the present outbreak of spelling matches, which until lately were confined to the remote rural places of New-England, it is not perhaps easy to determine. It is connected, doubtless, with a certain degree of literary acquirement and ambition, the "fun" side of which it represents. It is also helped by the weariness of the lecture form of entertainment, which has been strongly manifested within the last year or two. People who don't think it quite proper to go to the theatre and who have heard, or what is more important, seen, Mr. BEECHER and Mr. TILTON, and the other distinguished lecturers, until they have grown rather tired of that sort of pastime, go to spelling matches. They are "intellectual"; they "improve the mind;" they are cheaper than lectures, and they give even a better opportunity for carrying on one of those grave and depressing flirtations, of which the popular lecturer is throughout the season an involuntary witness. As to their effect upon the orthography of the people at large, it may be something, hardly much. WEBSTER'S spelling-book and the newspapers will do more to train the general public in that respect than all the spelling matches that could be got up from Maine to California. The winning of a Bible, or a big cake, or even the distinction of being the "champion speller" of a neighborhood, will be hardly a sufficient spur to great exertion in this somewhat dreary department of human endeavor. Rather will those rewards and distinctions fall to those who, as we have already remarked, are born with a certain degree of linguistic faculty which makes them good spellers from their youth upward. And we confess that we shall not grieve over an indifference to those orthographical honors. If the young lady who, although she failed on *khan*, won the frosted cake at Brooklyn the other evening by spelling, had received it for the skill she showed in being able to make such another, it would be of better promise for her and for her future husband, who will probably be equally happy whether she spells *khan* with a *c* or a *k*, provided she herself shows *can* and not *can't* in the management of her household and her children.

DANGEROUS RIVALS.

The beginning of Spring, it seems, has been marked by a renewal of hostilities between the managers of the two steam-boat companies which supply the means of rapid transit to the residents of Harlem, Yorkville, Astoria, and Morrisania. Totally indifferent to the warnings of the past, they no sooner find the East River free of ice than they get their swiftest boats into line, and "inaugurate" the racing season. The exceptionally severe Winter has evidently had a tendency to make them forget the many narrow escapes of 1874. They have apparently not even remembered the investigation by the United States Government Inspectors, and the caution admiuistered by these officials; for, according to a report which was published in our news columns a few days ago, they have become more reckless than ever. During the first few years of their rivalry, the managers of both lines, it is said, were content to gain popularity by devoting their chief attention to the safety of passengers; but, as time went by, they got into the notion that the average passenger would be willing to run the risk of losing his life every day, if only the trips to and from the lower part of the City might be shortened. The result was the purchase by each company of a few fast steam-boats.

The crack boats of the rival lines were run at such hours that frequent tests of their speed came to be regarded in the light of an amusement specially provided as an inducement to horse-car passengers to abandon that dreary, if more secure, means of travel, for the refreshing breezes and exciting sport of the river. Last year the racing, crowding, and blocking system was carried on in a most vigorous manner, the passengers taking sides enthusiastically. This year there was a necessity felt for giving to the sport a new zest. At all events, appearances would seem to indicate as much, for there has been introduced an accessory of a very exciting character.

The fastest boats of the companies are the *Sylvan Dell*, of the Harlem Line, and the *Shady Side*, of the Morrisania. These vessels leave their slips about the same time, work down stream together, and make their landings so rapidly that the loss of a second tells in their relative positions. When the *Sylvan Dell* happens to make the up-town landing ahead of the *Shady Side*, the pilot arranges matters so that the progress of the latter may be retarded somewhat in getting into place. As a consequence, it requires more than ordinary steering ability to avoid frequent collisions. In order to put a strong element of excitement into this pastime, the *Sylvan Dell* last week appeared at her slip with a stout piece of wood lashed across her bows. The object was to make it dangerous for the pilot of the *Shady Side* to come to close quarters with the rival boat, and for the time it served very well. The nature of the scheme, we are told, was promptly reported to Capt. LONGSTREET, who bears the reputation of being one of the most skillful pilots on the river. He is the Superintendent of the line to which the *Shady Side* belongs. Instead of making a formal demand on the Superintendent of the rival line for the removal of the obstruction referred to, and for the punishment of the persons employing it, he went directly into the wheel-house of the *Shady Side* on the first down trip, on the following morning, and finding, on nearing the One Hundred and Nineteenth street landing, that the piece of wood had not been removed, "he brought the bow of his boat around in a graceful curve, and striking it squarely, carried it away without touching the *Dell*."

The feat was performed so admirably that it provoked "a shout of triumph" from the excited passengers of the *Shady Side*, while, on the other hand, the passengers of the *Sylvan Dell* "swallowed their chagrin as best they could." It might be supposed by those who have had no experience of the ways of the Harlem Captain that Capt. LONGSTREET'S cleverness would put an end to the timber trick of his rivals; but, in fact, it did nothing of the kind. It merely served to develop their ingenuity. The next day found the *Sylvan Dell* with an ugly wooden knife-blade lashed in such a position as to render it dangerous for Capt. LONGSTREET to try to displace it. Now, all this may be very funny, but we must once more protest against the continuance of a system of management which admits of such criminal trifling with human life. The fact that the passengers who use both lines do not find fault with it is no reason whatever why it should be permittted. If not made an end of, it will surely result some day in a disaster scarcely less in magnitude than that which occurred a few years ago on board the Staten Island ferry-boat *Westfield*.

THE DANGER OF MOVING.

It was remarked last week in several localities near New-York, that the number of families moving was unusually large. In the suburban districts, and among persons who reside in the country throughout the year, the 1st of April is almost as important a day as the 1st of May has come to be regarded in the City. It has been observed by the country people that the April movings are a tolerably good foreshadowing of the May movings. If the first are numerous, the second, they say, are likely to be numerous too, and if the former are few, the latter also will be few. What the exact relation is between the two, we are not prepared to say, but it requires no particular acquaintance with anything more than the customs of past years to predict that very many households are even now suffering the inconveniences of a prospective flitting at no distant date.

We have no wish to alarm such families unnecessarily. Their troubles are great enough. But we take it that the majority of those who are preparing to move from the City have health as much as comfort for a motive. We do not include here the many who, later in the season, will flock to Saratoga, Long Branch, and other fashionable resorts. They belong to another category altogether. With their motives we have, just now, nothing to do. We refer more particularly to the families who are looking about for a comfortable suburban home, where for the next six months they may settle into something like peaceful retirement, to enjoy the fresh air, and the fruits and flowers of a rural life. Many of the houses that will be taken by such persons have probably been empty throughout the Winter; but very many also will have been vacated by their old tenants only a few days, perhaps a few hours, before being entered by the new ones. In such cases there is a danger which is too often disregarded, although we happen to know that in past years many persons have felt its effects. Wherever contagious or infectious diseases of any kind have prevailed in a house, there is always the chance that they may be conveyed to the new occupants of the place unless proper precautions are taken to prevent it. During the past Winter, there has been a great prevalence in certain localities of whooping-cough, scarlet fever, and complaints of that kind, which it will be well to guard against. This can only be done by a process of thorough cleaning and calcimining. But the cost and trouble are little compared with the advantages. It is by no means safe to rely always upon the statements of agents respecting the healthiness of a particular place which they are desirous of letting. Very often, in fact, the agents know nothing about it. The only safe plan is for the tenant to assume the necessity of caution, and to act upon his own judgment in the matter.

In some countries it is an offense recognized by the law for a landlord to permit a new tenant to occupy a house where, within a certain period, there may have occurred any infectious disease, unless he can prove that the whole place has been properly cleansed. A case occurred a few months ago in Glasgow where a tenant refused to fulfill his agreement to take possession of a house in which a person had been attacked with fever some time before. The landlord sued for a year's rent under the agreement, but the court decided against him, and adjudged him to pay the full costs, ruling that in such circumstances the defendant would have been seriously in error if he had occupied the house until it had been calcimined, "fumigated, and repapered throughout." This was acting upon the principle that property-owners have duties as well as rights, and it was the assertion of a very exemplary law in the interests of the public health. It is impossible to say how much disease is disseminated through the frequent changes of residence that take place every year around New-York without due attention to the purification of the houses. There are, so far as we are aware, no statistics on the subject, nor has it ever been systematically observed. But if it were inquired into, the number would probably be greater than is generally supposed. Several cases have come to our knowledge within a comparatively recent period, and it may be assumed as quite certain that they are only a fraction of the whole. But all such would be prevented if the precaution we have suggested were habitually taken by tenants.

AN INJURY TO NATIONAL CREDIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not mean to be considered a croaker, still less is it my wish to be looked upon as an optimist. Unless I greatly mistake the signs of the times, there prevails throughout the community such a feeling of uneasiness in regard to the future prospects of commerce and trade, both at home and abroad, that a few words on so important a matter may not be amiss.

There is one point which must strike most forcibly every thoughtful man as being one of the leading causes of our protracted commercial troubles, and this is the deliberate dishonesty of the managers, combined with the most careless indifference of the Directors, of our great railroad corporations.

All those who are more or less interested as stock or bond holders in our railroads—and their number is legion—will at once agree with the assertion just made, while outsiders will learn with amazement that our railroad corporations are in default of the interest on $250,000,000! This enormous indebtedness is chiefly held by European capitalists.

I make this statement on the very highest authority possible. Owing to the sudden, although not unexpected, commercial crisis in the Fall of 1873, which burst like a thunder-clap over the whole country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, from Maine to Texas, bringing ruin and disaster everywhere, some of the defaulting railroad companies may have a claim to our forbearance; but the greater part of these corporations have been managed by dishonest men for the sole and exclusive benefit of what is called "the Ring," which, I suppose, in plain English means a circle of thieves, or something very much like it.

The latest and probably the severest blow yet dealt to our credit abroad is the failure of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to provide, as lessees, for the interest on some $20,000,000 on the first and second mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad Company. The default is made on most subtle and flimsy pretexts, arising, it is said, from certain provisions of the so-called amended lease, which, I have been assured, was never legally ratified by those most interested.

This case is already in court, or may be in Chancery, where it will remain just long enough to show to our friends abroad what a covenant made by this great corporation is worth. One fact is already absolutely certain, that from this day forward neither Tom Scott nor any of his compeers, however smart and tricky they may be, will be able to borrow a single dollar on the other side of the ocean. It may be a matter of very little consequence, if such men were the only ones to suffer; but corporations honestly managed, and, in fact, the whole commercial community, feel most disastrously the consequence of dishonesty and rascality.

This latest disgrace is what may be called the last straw which broke the camel's back—and will undoubtedly prove most disastrous to our credit. Of course the bulls can at any time get up a corner in gold, when they see the enormous amounts of specie shipped abroad, only a small portion of which is in settlement for merchandise, while by far the greater part is for bonds returned here, which the holders are but too anxious to sell, for want of confidence in our railroad managers.

Before closing this communication, I will suggest the following inscription on the coat of arms of all our dishonest railroad officials: "Dishonesty is the best policy," as being most appropriate for the present times. Seriously speaking, every man no matter what position in life he may occupy, whose acts are calculated to injure the credit of a nation, is an enemy to his country, and as such should be amenable to the laws of the land.

ARISTIDES.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

In consequence of the illness of Mlle. Aimée, no representation occurred at the Lyceum Theatre last evening. Mlle. Aimée suffered from cold on the previous night, and yesterday a severe attack of laryngitis and pharyngitis made it impossible for her to appear. We learn that she will surely sing to-night, when "La Jolie Parfumeuse" will be represented as heretofore. The non-appearance of Mlle. Aimée last evening compelled the dismissal of a large audience.... Mr. Maretzek's season of Italian Opera will commence at the Academy of Music this evening, when "L'Ombra" is to be given.... The concert for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. W. H. Davis may be attended at Steinway Hall to-night.... The dress rehearsal for the last Philharmonic concert of the present season is announced at the Academy for this afternoon.... Miss Maria Brainerd is to give at De Garmo Hall, this evening, the second of a brief series of glee and madrigal concerts.... Mme. Ristori acts at the Lyceum Theatre on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and at a matinée representation on Wednesday of next week. Wednesday night Mlle. Aimée's performances are to be resumed, the "cast" of "La Jolie Parfumeuse" being strengthened on and after that date by Mlle. Blanche Zandon and M. DeBeer.... In our reference yesterday to the Fall season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music we ought to have mentioned that the business manager of the new enterprise was to be Mr. John C. Fryer.

ALBANY.

GENERAL BUSINESS IN ASSEMBLY AND SENATE YESTERDAY.

PRINCIPAL TOPICS OF THE DAY—CONSIDERATION OF BILLS IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—THE "DAILY REGISTER" REPEAL BILL—PASSAGE OF A LARGE NUMBER OF BILLS BY THE SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 8, 1875.

The two features of to-day's proceedings in the Legislature have been the confirmation by the Senate of the Governor's nominations for members of the commission to investigate the canal system and its abuses, and the consideration in the Assembly of the bill providing for the appointment of an Inspector of Public Works, which bill was amended in some respects and recommended for passage. The other business done was not of great interest.

MR. BROGAN'S "STOVE-HEAT" BILL AND OTHERS.

The bill introduced early in the session by Mr. Brogan, of New-York, requiring street railroad companies throughout the State to warm their cars by stove-heat or other means, was taken up, and gave rise to much dreary, promiscuous debate, in which almost everybody appeared to be inclined to garrulity, and indisposed to give the measure any serious attention, or to vote on amendments proposed. Finally, on motion of Mr. Waehner, of New-York, the title of the bill was stricken out by a vote of 40 yeas to 38 nays, some twenty members not voting. Then Mr. Brogan moved to disagree with the report of the committee of the whole, to restore the title of the bill, and that it be ordered to a third reading. The motion, after an immense amount of dilatoriness and log-rolling, was carried by a vote of 53 yeas to 51 nays.

The bill introduced by Mr. Stephens, of Richmond, amending the act for the incorporation of driving-park associations so that they may mortgage their real estate, was ordered to a third reading, as were also the bills to prevent the adulteration of food and drinks, and the act fixing and providing for the compensation of the officers of State prisons.

THE DAILY REGISTER JOB.

Mr. Costigan's bill for the repeal of the act creating "an official daily legal paper" in New-York City, or what is generally known as the *Daily Register* "job," was moved for consideration shortly before the hour for recess. Mr. Vedder, of Cattaraugus, moved to strike out the title of the bill. The law under which the *Daily Register* had been established was demanded by considerations of the best interests of the people of New-York, as a protection to all persons engaged in litigation, and as a matter of convenience to the bar and the bench. He then proceeded to read a number of letters from judges and lawyers of New-York urging the passage last Winter, by the Legislature, of the bill now sought to be repealed.

Mr. T. C. Campbell, of New-York, rose in opposition to the bill, and said that he hoped the motion of Mr. Vedder would not prevail. So much had already been said on previous occasions concerning this bill that he supposed most of the members had made up their minds already concerning it.

At this point the hour for recess arrived, and on motion of Mr. Vedder the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

In the House a motion was adopted ordering the bill to the next Committee of the Whole not full, and a recess was taken until evening.

PASSAGE OF BILLS IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate to-day the time was almost entirely divided between an executive session, a continuation of yesterday's canal debate, and the passage of a considerable number of bills of which the following are the more important:

Senator Bradley's bill authorizing any railroad in process of construction in this State to consolidate with any road in Pennsylvania with which its track forms a continuous line.

Senator Bradley's bill providing that any school district in which no public school has been held for two years may be annexed to any school district in the same or any adjoining town.

The Assembly bill authorizing County Judges to fill the office of Railroad Commissioner in any town or county of this State, whenever the same shall in any way become vacant, the appointee to hold office for two years and until his successor is appointed.

Senator Wood's bill allowing religious societies to receive, by bequest, any real or personal estate the income of which does not exceed $12,000 per year.

The Assembly bill allowing the Brooklyn Board of Education to sell certain lands situated in the Eighteenth Ward, the proceeds to be applied to the special school fund.

Senator Ledwith's bill, providing that when the premises of one person are erroneously taxed and assessed in and with the premises of another, the aggrieved person may have his taxes and assessments apportioned by the County Court.

A bill enabling non-resident guardians to obtain property in this State belonging to their wards resident in other States and Territories of the United States.

A bill authorizing the formation of clubs or societies for any lawful purpose.

The Assembly bill enabling the Notaries Public of either Kings, Queens, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland, or New-York County, to do in any county of the list any official act which he was authorized to do in the county for which he was regularly appointed, provided that he has filed a copy of his signature in the county in which he proposes to act, but does not reside.

PAYMENT OF TOWN INDEBTEDNESS.

Senator Madden introduced a bill to regulate the manner in which any town of the State which has bonded itself in aid of any railroad can pay off the indebtedness thus incurred. The bill provides that upon the application in writing of —— citizens or tax-payers of any town of this State to the Supervisor of such town, asking for the payment, in whole or in part, of the bonded indebtedness of such town created in aid of any railroad therein, the Supervisor so requested shall at the next town election open a book in which the application is written, and any voter or tax payer so desiring may sign his name thereto. This book is to be submitted to the County Judge, and upon its appearing to him that the subscribers to the application represent a majority of the tax-payers of the town and a majority of its taxable property, he shall certify to the fact, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the Supervisors of the town to raise by tax a sufficient sum of money, which shall be sacredly applied to the payment of the town debt in the manner indicated in the application.

VIOLENT QUARREL AMONG THE "RESPONSIBLE MAJORITY."

THE "DAILY REGISTER" REPEAL BILL DISCUSSED AT THE EVENING SESSION—THE MEMBERS GET TO LOGGERHEADS OVER IT—QUARRELING ALL ROUND—SPEAKER M'GUIRE EXPRESSES HIS CONTEMPT FOR THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION—THE BILL DEFEATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8.—The Assembly in Committee of the Whole to-night, before a full attendance of members, and galleries and lobby filled with spectators, took up for consideration the General Excise bill, as reported by the minority from the Committee on Internal Affairs, and after a brief debate on amendments without any important results progressed the bill. Subsequently the majority and minority Excise bills were made the special order for next Thursday evening. The committee also, according to resolution before recess of this afternoon, considered the bill to repeal the *Daily Register* act. The debate lasted over two hours, and degenerated into one of the most disgraceful of the many disgraceful scenes of the present session on the part of the responsible majority. T. C. Campbell resumed his address in favor of the repeal, and after giving a history of the passage of law last year, said there were two questions here: First, whether the law compelling people to advertise in an obscure and comparatively unknown paper was a well advised enactment; and second, whether that was also a just provision which required the people to pay $6,000 a year to this journal for the publication of the calendars, which are published gratuitously by THE NEW-YORK TIMES and other leading papers. He hoped this House would set the mark of its disapproval on the bill of last year.

M. Vedder followed with a lengthy address, and in favor of his motion to strike out the title of the bill, and this brought Mr. PETTY, of Suffolk, to his feet, who said he thought it was strange that the first voice raised here against the bill which had been introduced by a member of the New-York delegation, was not that of one of the New-York members, but a gentleman from far away Cattaraugus. It was strange that the New-York members were not allowed to attend to this matter. The people of New-York City were the best judges of the way in which they were affected by this bill. For himself, he was satisfied that it was a fraud, that it established a monopoly, that it was discriminating and unjust toward private enterprise. He would also remind gentlemen present that it was just through the medium and origin of such a legal paper job as this, the *Daily Transcript*, that the Tammany Ring developed one of the most daring and bare-faced of the many frauds which that body perpetrated upon the tax-payers of the City. He meant the swindles of the New-York Printing Company, which was a corporation created by the Ring, and glutted with patronage of this kind which the Ring forced into it. As he anticipated that the gentleman from Cattaraugus would refer to his (Petty's) share in the passage of the bill last year, he thought he had better tell himself that he was a member of the Judiciary Committee of last year which reported this bill to the House. At that time he did not know as much of its real effect and objects as he did now. But he went with the majority at that time, as he might very excusably have done, and now wanted to retrieve whatever errors he had then committed.

Mr. Vedder replied in a long speech, very emphatic and with much sarcasm toward Petty. He believed, however, that when he came to this House he came with the right to speak for any and all sections, not for Cattaraugus merely, if his judgment dictated.

A wearisome passage at arms ensued at the close of Vedder's speech, Messrs. Costigan, Burtis, and Schieffelin speaking against the motion to strike out, and Messrs. Lincoln, Waehner, and McGuire in favor.

There was no particularly personal discussion in the earlier stages of the debate, excepting a small tilt between Messrs. Costigan and Waehner, when Costigan asked Waehner one or two pointed questions, which Waehner avoided answering, but in which he showed his chagrin by allusions to Costigan's "ignorance and ridiculousness."

But when Speaker McGuire arose to speak, he displayed his customary high and indignant tone from the outset, and losing sight of the general scope of the principles involved, pinned his faith solely, and independent of every other consideration, to the fact that the five Judges of the Supreme Court in New-York City had certified in writing their opinion that the passage of the law last Winter was a necessity. This, in his opinion, overbalanced all other considerations. He was not prepared to ignore the certificates of all the Judges of the courts of record in New-York City on this question.

At this point Costigan rose, and said he would like the leader of the country members on the floor (Mr. McGuire) to state where and when he had seen any such certificate.

This fired up the Speaker, who at once repudiated the idea or insinuation that he was the leader of either country members or City. He had enough to do to lead himself, and he certainly would not like to lead such men as the New-York City members, who appeared incapable of leading themselves. The Speaker then went on in a ponderous tone to rebuke those who had by their language on this floor intimated that the Judiciary of New-York City would certify, or had certified, to a fraud or a swindle on the public, as this measure had been spoken of, and in the course of his philippic wondered who had seen Mr. Schieffelin, of Westchester, on the subject of this monstrous fraud.

Mr. Schieffelin sharply denied that he had been "seen" by any one, and quite a tilt ensued, which was capped by Schieffelin asking the Speaker who had "seen" him on the canal question. For five minutes the two men were involved in personal retorts, but the uproar and shrieks of laughter in the chamber made it impossible to catch any coherent utterances or replies.

At the close of this scene the motion was put to the committee, and was carried by a vote of 43 yeas to 36 nays, some twenty members at least not voting. When the committee had reported to the House, Mr. Costigan moved to disagree with the report of the committee, and that the title be restored, and that the bill be ordered to a third reading. On this he called for the yeas and nays. The motion was lost by a vote of 59 nays to 43 yeas, as follows:

YEAS.

Badger,	Dessar,	Petty,
Beach,	Farrar,	Pope,
Beardsley,	Hammond,	Prince,
Bennett,	Hauschel,	Roscoe,
Berry,	Hess,	Scheuck,
Brogan,	Hogan,	Schieffelin,
Brown,	Johnson, W. A.,	Seward,
Burtis,	Keenan,	Sherman,
Campbell, T. C.,	McAfee,	Smith,
Clark,	McGowan,	Talmadge,
Coffey,	Miller,	Taylor, W. F.
Cooke,	Muller,	West,
Costigan,	O'Keefe,	Willis,
Daly,	Peck,	Yost—43.
Davis,		

NAYS.

Barkley,	Houghton,	Scudder,
Bishop,	Hussey,	Shattuck,
Bordwell,	Ives,	Sherwood,
Bowen,	W. Johnson,	Sneil,
Calkins,	Kennaday,	Slingerland,
Campbell, T. J.,	Kirk,	Speaker,
Cole,	Krack,	Stauff,
Comstock,	Law,	Stephens,
Decker,	Lawrence,	Struble,
Ely,	Lawson,	Taylor, G.,
Faulkner,	Lewis,	Tewksbury,
Fish,	Lincoln,	Tremain,
Fream,	Mackin,	Vedder,
Gallagher,	Merwin,	Wellington,
Gedney,	Miller, J. W.,	Wenzel,
Green,	Page,	Whitmore,
Griffin,	Pierson,	Witbeck,
Hanrahan,	Ransom,	Worth,
Hinckley,	Rich,	Wurts—59.
Holmes,	Russell,	

PRIVATE HONORS TO SPEAKER BLAINE.

HE ATTENDS THE UNION SQUARE THEATRE, AND IS THEN RECEIVED BY THE LINCOLN CLUB—REMARKS OF MR. BLAINE—THE FUTURE OF THE PARTY DEPENDS ON THE REPUBLICANS OF NEW-YORK.

Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, Speaker of the late House of Representatives, who has been staying in this City since Monday, was last night the recipient of some polite, but quite informal, attentions. He was the guest of the Lincoln Club, but before visiting the club-rooms he attended at the Union Square Theatre, and witnessed the performance of "The Two Orphans." He was accompanied by Fire Commissioner Van Cott, who is the President of the Lincoln Club. After the performance, Mr. Blaine paid a visit to the manager's room where several gentlemen were introduced to him. Among those present were, Mr. Sheridan Shook, Judge Dittenhoeffer, John A. Ridley, ex-Assemblyman Manley, Mr. Edward Gilmore, Superintendent Walling. A fire alarm was subsequently given, and in a few minutes all the engines and fire appliances of the district were gathered in the vicinity of the Union Place Hotel. After this display of the promptitude and efficiency of the Fire Department, Mr. Blaine and friends drove to the Lincoln Club rooms, where he was met by a large number of gentlemen. Gen. Joshua T. Owen, formerly of Gen. Meade's staff, Prof. Clarke, formerly Assemblyman of the Seventh Assembly District, Alderman Morris, and Col. Stevens were among those present. There was a large representation of the association. After the social hospitalities of the club had been set going, Prof. Clarke introduced Mr. Blaine as the mouthpiece of the American people, the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The guest of the evening was cordially greeted, and in a few happy remarks acknowledged the compliment. Prof. Clarke, he said, would have been more accurate if he had described him as the late Speaker. He was daily reminded of the fact that his functions had ceased by the prefix "ex" to the title which he had recently borne. He felt gratified, he said, by the graceful compliment which had been tendered to him, and especially he expressed the pleasure which it gave him to meet Republicans who had to strive against great odds. Down with them the work was comparatively easy, but if they were unable to actively assist the Republicans of New-York, their cordial sympathy was at least with them. He hoped that the force of their example would lead to the redemption of the great State of New-York, and he did not believe that he exaggerated in saying that the future of the party would depend on the Republicans of that State. He could not find any persons who were willing to say that the State of New-York was given over to the Democracy. They could not believe that a State whose great pre-eminence overshadowed all the others was given over to the cause that laid down its traitorous arms at Appomattox. If this were so, he would not know what to look forward to. While he did not think, and never had thought, that a new rebellion was contemplated, or the re-enslavement of the people freed, yet he believed that they would have to fight their moral and political battles over again. Again he thanked his entertainers for their reception, and wished them and the Republican cause abundant prosperity and success. The health of Mr. Van Cott was subsequently drunk, and other social amenities were interchanged.

THE CANAL QUESTION.

DEBATE ON THE INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS BILL.

THE BILL CREATING THE OFFICE DEBATED AND AMENDED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE OF THE ASSEMBLY, AND RECOMMENDED FOR PASSAGE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday April 8, 1875.

One hour and a half of the time of the Assembly to-day was devoted to the debate, in Committee of the Whole, on the bill introduced by Mr. Daly, of New-York, providing for the creation of the office, and the appointment of a State Inspector of Public Works, and at the close of the debate nearly all the amendments made to the bill during that time, and as the fruit of the discussion, were stricken out. This bill was drawn and introduced under the especial approval of Gov. Tilden, and one of the chief functions of the officer to be appointed under it will be the inspection and supervision of the work under contract on the canals, as well as the power to make inquisitorial examination as to the acts of officials or contractors in relation thereto.

Mr. Alvord moved to amend the bill by providing that the Governor's appointment of the Inspector should be by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. Vedder moved to amend the section so that the power of removal provided for therein should be "for cause and after a hearing is had."

In opening the debate, Mr. Daly, of New-York, said the design of this bill embodied the principle for which he had contended on this floor in relation to other bills—the principle of fixed responsibility and strict accountability of public officers, from the Executive of the State down to the Trustee of a village. He hoped the motion would not prevail, as by the terms of the bill as drawn the fullest accountability had been provided for.

Mr. Vedder disapproved of giving so much power to the Governor. It could not seriously be considered necessary that the Governor of this State should be at liberty to remove an official at pleasure, as this bill in its original shape proposed. The proposition was monstrous. It would be the destruction of all liberty to make an official the mere tool in the hands of any one man. Where was the accountability or the responsibility in such a case?

Mr. Seward, of New-York, thought it might be accepted as a fact that this Legislature was in earnest on the subject of canal reform. The first steps had been taken with great unanimity, and this step he thought was one in the same direction. He believed all were agreed that the creation of this Inspector of Works was necessary, and he believed this bill did not give the Governor power enough. He thought it was unimportant whether the Governor could appoint or remove the officer, with or without the advice and consent of the Senate. The main question was to determine that such action as should be taken should be taken promptly.

Messrs. Vedder and Petty, of Suffolk, spoke briefly as to the necessity of exercising great caution in the framing of this bill, after which a vote was taken on Mr. Vedder's amendment, and it was lost.

A debate of similar tone then ensued on Mr. Alvord's amendment, Mr. Waehner moving to reconsider the vote by which it had been adopted, and the motion was carried, and the debate was resumed on striking out the amendment. Messrs. Prince, Husted, T. C. Campbell, Alvord, Daly, Davis, and Vedder participated, but not a single new argument was offered either for or against the motion, and Mr. Alvord finally closed the debate by withdrawing his amendment.

Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario, moved to amend the second section of the bill by providing that the inspector shall be required to report to the Governor as to the matters relating to his duties and office as often as the Governor shall require such reports to be made. Carried.

Mr. Alvord moved to amend the third section by providing that witnesses under examination before the Inspector might be permitted to consult with and be attended by counsel.

Mr. T. C. Campbell opposed it on the general ground that it was not a trial, and that witnesses were never permitted or supposed to appear by or with counsel.

Mr. Alvord said these examinations might very easily become simple star chamber inquiries in which the reputations of men and their families could be made to suffer, especially as it was probable that the class of persons who would be called on to testify concerning the canals were the persons who might be placed in the position of defendants in legal proceedings hereafter possibly to be instituted against them. The motion was lost.

Mr. Willis, of Delaware, moved to amend by providing that the salary of the Inspector should be $4,000 per annum, instead of $5,000, as provided in the bill. The motion was lost.

The committee then rose, reported the bill to the House, and recommended its passage in the following form, as amended:

AN ACT creating the office of Inspector of Public Works.

The People, &c.:

SECTION 1. There shall be an officer known as Inspector of Public Works, who shall be appointed by the Governor, and may be removed by him at pleasure. Unless he is sooner removed, he shall hold his office for and during the team of the Governor by whom he is appointed.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of such officer to inspect all works carried on by, or on account of, the State, or in which the State shall be interested, and to perform all special duties in respect thereto which shall be imposed on him by the Governor, and shall report to the Governor all the matters pertaining to his office as often as he shall be called upon by the Governor so to do, and said report shall be filed in the Governor's office, and be open for examination by any person who may desire to examine the same.

SEC. 3. Such officer shall have power to inspect all such works, and to examine any book account or paper relating thereto in the custody of any public officer or board; to take testimony and administer oaths, and any willful false swearing before such officer is hereby declared to be perjury.

SEC. 4. Such officer may require the attendance of any witness before him whenever in the opinion of the Governor the interest of the State requires it, and for that purpose he may issue subpœnas to be signed by him, which shall be served by any Sheriff or Constable by said officer thereunto required. Any person duly subpœnaed to attend before such officer, who shall willfully neglect to obey such subpœna shall forfeit to the people of this State the sum of $250, and shall also be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 5. Such officer shall receive an annual compensation of $5,000, payable in monthly installments out of the State Treasury. He shall also be entitled to be paid his reasonable expenses actually incurred for clerk hire, compensation of experts, and other incidental matters in the discharge of his duties, the account thereof to be verified by his oath and audited by the Controller, the objects and amounts being subject to the approval, in writing, of the Governor and Controller.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE LATERAL CANALS.

DEBATE ON THE ANNUAL CANAL APPROPRIATION BILL—THE AMENDMENT RELATING TO THE AMOUNT TO BE APPROPRIATED FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE LATERAL CANALS—JARVIS LORD'S AMENDMENT REDUCING THE AMOUNT FOR REPAIRS ADOPTED.

It will be remembered that an executive session of the Senate interrupted yesterday a debate upon the annual Canal Appropriation bill, the precise point under consideration then being the amendment which was added to the bill as it came from the Assembly by the Senate Canal Committee, and which provides that no greater amount than double that of the revenue received from any one of the lateral canals, together with the tolls collected by the Erie canal on freight carried over it and coming from the lateral canal, should be put on its maintenance during any one year.

Senator Laning considered that the amendment, as it had been worded by the Canal Committee, was liable to misconstruction, and accordingly he offered a substitute drafted in different words but to exactly the same effect.

Senator Woodin thought that this was not the time to consider whether or not the canals should be abandoned. That he regarded as settled, and in his opinion the question then before the Senate was how these canals should be managed until they were disposed of. He thought the will of the people was that the canals should be so operated as not to increase the burden of taxation, and therefore he considered the amendment a proper one. He could not see why the laterals should not be abandoned at once and entirely, and not another dollar be spent upon them, except so far as they were necessary as feeders for the Erie. He regarded it as a bad argument to say that the canals in question should not be abandoned because damages might be claimed by some farmers whose lands had been doubled in value by the canals, and after their abandonment would be worth as much as they were before the canals were built.

Senator Dickinson then moved to strike from Senator Laning's substitute the word double.

The motion was lost by a decided vote, and the substitute itself was carried.

Up to this time Jarvis Lord had subdued his lately developed rage for reform, but he now submitted a praiseworthy proposition. The average expenditures upon the canals for ordinary repairs for the last ten years had been, he said, $1,069,000, and he thought the same work could have been done for $800,000. He therefore moved to substitute $800,000 for the $1,100,000 appropriated by the bill for ordinary repairs.

Upon this question no decision was reached, as the committee in which the bill was being considered rose and reported progress before any debate was had or any vote taken.

In the evening the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill, taking up Jarvis Lord's amendment, and without any further debate it was adopted. The gross sum appropriated being thus materially reduced, it became necessary to reapportion it among the several divisions of the canal, and on motion of Senator Laning that was so done as to allot $400,000 to the Eastern Division, $200,000 to the Middle Division, and $200,000 to the Western Division.

This amendment was also carried, and the bill was then recommended for passage.

The Senate also considered in Committee of the Whole, and recommended for passage, without amendment, the bill introduced in the Assembly on Feb. 4 by Mr. Page, and which reappropriates the unexpended balances of former appropriations for the construction of new work upon and extraordinary repairs of the canals, and for payment of awards by Canal Appraisers.

THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

OPENING OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE—TESTIMONY OF THE CANAL AUDITOR, FRANCIS THAYER—DETAILS OF THE OPERATION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT SYSTEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 8.—The Joint Legislative Committee, charged with the investigation of the canal frauds, began their duties this afternoon by the examination of Mr. Francis Thayer, the present Canal Auditor. The session was a long one and the work was vigorously prosecuted, yet it is hardly too much to say that not a single new fact was developed and hardly an interesting one. This was, perhaps, unavoidable, both from the session being a first one, and from the nature of the ground covered. Most of Mr. Thayer's testimony was an explanation of the process of preparing estimates, and a very thorough description of the Superintendent system and the awarding of contracts. The most surprising thing developed was an astonishing lack of system and order in conducting such important financial matters. Another very potent evil is the frittering away of responsibility by dividing it among an almost indefinite number of subalterns, instead of concentrating it in some one official head. Mr. Thayer's examination was chiefly conducted by Mr. Henry Smith, although he was also occasionally questioned by Mr. Rufus W. Peckham, both of these gentlemen being counsel for the committee, and also by members of the committee.

MR. THAYER'S TESTIMONY.

In substance he testified as follows: At present ordinary repairs are made under the Superintendent system, which began operation on Jan. 1, 1874, all the old contracts for repairs expiring on Dec. 31, 1873. There are on the Erie Canal twelve Superintendents—three on the Oswego, three on the Champlain, one on the Genesee Valley, one on the Black River, one on the Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, and one on the Chenango. Each of these Superintendents has a separate section assigned to him by the Canal Board. Their salaries are $1,500 each per year, and they each have a clerk at a salary of $75 per month. Besides these officers the Commissioners have power to appoint agents and inspectors for duty on the canals. Each Superintendent makes up an estimate of what it will cost to keep his section in repair for two months. These estimates are submitted to the Canal Commissioner in charge, and if he approves them they are forwarded to the Auditor's office, and the Auditor gives authority to draw on the estimates. If the estimates call for a large sum it is sometimes paid in portions at the end of each two weeks. Vouchers are submitted for past expenditures, and the process is then repeated. If the original estimates are not large enough supplementary estimates are made, which are approved by the Commissioners and paid like the original estimate. If the original estimates are thought too high they are sent back for reduction, which is sometimes made and sometimes not. The estimates and accounts sent to the Auditor's office include specifications as to labor and material of all kinds, and all of them are subject to the approval of the Canal Commissioner. If exorbitant prices are charged for any one work the estimate is rejected and sent back for correction. No preliminary examination is made by an engineer or by any one else as to the quantity of work required. At the end of the month each account is settled and a balance is struck, but no account is kept of the materials actually used, and the accounts are never closed by giving the amount of material on hand, except when the Superintendent goes out of office, when an inventory is made and submitted. The Superintendent employs the men, but the Commissioners fix the rates of compensation for each class of labor, as for instance, for carpenters, laborers, teamsters, &c. The Superintendent determines the class to which each man belongs, and the number of men to be employed. Eight hours is a day's work. The expenses are paid from the revenues of the canals, and the account is sometimes overdrawn when waiting for an appropriation. The amount spent is not limited by the amount set apart by the Legislature, because of extraordinary occurrences, breaks, &c. These estimates are made for ordinary repairs, only. Before the establishment of the Superintendent system the keeping of the canals in repair was let out to contractors at a gross sum.

Mr. Peckham asked the Auditor what objections he saw to the Superintendent system.

Mr. Thayer replied that he would hardly presume to make any criticisms, as he had only been in office about a year, but he would suggest that payments should be made by pay-masters, according to the system practiced on railroads, instead of by the Superintendents.

HOW ESTIMATES ARE RECEIVED AND THE MONEY PAID TO CONTRACTORS.

The Auditor then explained the manner in which estimates are received and the money paid to contractors. As a general thing, when appropriations are deficient, appropriations intended for other work are not drawn upon, except in unusual cases, and none have been so drawn on during the term of the present incumbent. When a specific appropriation for a particular piece of work is not sufficient for its completion, the additional amount required is taken from the general Appropriation bill. He did not know by what authority the transfer of funds was made. He never heard of a case where the amount spent was less than the amount appropriated, but on the contrary, nearly every contractor has a bill for extra work, which is paid on the final adjustment of accounts, and does not enter into the monhtly estimates.

Mr. Smith then submitted to Mr. Thayer a list of questions, which it will require some little time and research to answer. His examination will accordingly be resumed and perhaps concluded, to-morrow.

TROUBLESOME DEAD CONVICTS.

The Superintendent of the Virginia Penitentiary has petitioned the City Council of Richmond for permission to bury any convicts that may die in that institution in one of the city burying grounds. He stated that the recent act of the Legislature forbids the burial of convicts in the grounds adjoining the Penitentiary, where they have heretofore been buried, while the laws of the city forbid such a thing in the corporate limits. The county authorities, too, do not want any dead convicts in their county. The Superintendent says some of them are sick now. The whole matter was referred to a committee. In the meantime the convicts are advised not to die until that committee reports.

THE MINING DIFFICULTY.

GOV. HARTRANFT RESOLVED TO UPHOLD THE COUNTY AUTHORITIES.

SHARP REPLY TO A HAZLETON POLITICIAN WHO DENIES THE TRUTH OF THE REPORTED TROUBLES—THE TROOPS FROM PHILADELPHIA AT HAZLETON.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 8.—Gen. Osborne reports the arrival of the First Regiment at Hazleton, together with four companies of his own division, and a battery. He represents everything as quiet at present. Stores and munitions of war have been forwarded to supply the troops.

A telegram was received here last night from Hon. J. C. Finchee, of Hazleton, in which he said: "Report to the Governor that there is not one word of truth in the reported perilous situation here—no incendiarism, personal violence, or demonstrations." To which the following reply was sent:

HARRISBURG, April 8.

To Hon. J. C. Finchee, Hazleton, Penn.:

The Sheriff of Luzerne called for troops on Sunday last, in accordance with my proclamation, stating that the power of the county had been exhausted. Troops were at once placed at his disposal, which he ordered forward on Wednesday morning. If you can satisfy him, as you state in your dispatch of last evening, that there is not one word of truth in the reported perilous situation, no incendiarism, personal violence, or demonstration, he may relieve the troops from duty at once. It may as well be understood at once that the Sheriff will be supported with all the power of the State to protect life and property and enforce obedience to the laws of the Commonwealth. Order must and shall be restored, cost what it may. A man of your intelligence can readily comprehend that this spirit of lawlessness must be repressed or all authority would be condemned, and the fair fame of the State tarnished.

(Signed,) J. F. HARTRANFT.

A copy was sent to Gen. Osborne with a request to show it to Sheriff Kirkendall.

There is no further intelligence from Schuylkill or Columbia Counties. The authorities are in constant communication with the turbulent regions and will be promptly informed of any outbreak.

MORE SOLDIERS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—A detachment of 150 volunteers started this morning for Hazleton, and a third detachment will leave this afternoon. They are all attached to Col. Benson's First Regiment.

THE SPECIAL POLICE.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., April 8.—Twenty-three of the special policemen went on train No. 8 of the Lehigh Valley Railroad last evening as far as Packerton, where they were ordered off, and left the train. There are a few still in town, and the balance are now doubtless tramping toward Philadelphia. The dispatch from Hazleton stating that fifty of the special policemen left by reason of intimidation is incorrect. The men said they left because they were requested to go to work, and, refusing to do so, were not given transportation home when they asked for it.

THE FIRE IN THE MINE AT STOCKTON—INCENDIARY ORIGIN DENIED—THE VISIT OF TROOPS TO HAZLETON PROTESTED AGAINST.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., April 8.—The report that the fire in slope No. 1, at Stockton, was an incendiary one is false, and the facts are as follows:

Steam is generated inside the mine to run a steam pump and hoisting engine, and the flue from the boilers extends up through an old breast. It entered into some loose coal and old timber, and there taking fire the solid coal ignited, and much damage will result before it is extinguished. The Pioneer Fire Engine Company, of Hazleton, left for Stockton this morning, and hopes are expressed that they will succeed in putting out the fire.

The principal business and trades men of Hazleton are bitterly incensed about the invasion of their town by armed military, and early in the morning a paper headed with strong resolutions declaring the so-called mining troubles to be grossly exaggerated was circulated throughout the village; and, up to the hour of going to press, the *Daily News* contained the names of 107 business and trades men on Broad street, and 79 on Wyoming street, who had signed the paper; and the number of signers is increasing. They will be published in the local papers and sent to Gov. Hartranft.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

ANALYSIS OF THE RECENT LARGE GAINS OF THE DEMOCRATS—HOW GEN. HAWLEY WAS DEFEATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 8.—The full vote of the City of New-Britain, the home of Mr. Landers the Democratic Congressman elect, discloses some interesting facts in connection with the vote of certain wards in Hartford. Taking the vote of the Third and Fourth Districts and here, in which the same low political elements control as in the Fifth and Sixth Wards in Hartford, it appears that the total Democratic vote in the localities in both places was 2,145, or 1,656 more than Mr. Lander's plurality in the whole District. The plurality in these Districts was 1,420, or 931 more than the plurality of the entire District. The two Districts in New-Britain give over fifty more than the plurality which elected Mr. Landers, and the two districts in Hartford give 387 more. Outside of the Fifth and Sixth Wards in Hartford, and the Third and Fourth in New-Britain, Mr. Landers, in the district, is in a minority of 1,992. Outside of the Sixth Ward in this city, he is in a minority of 576—giving him the Sixth Ward and throwing out the fifth, he is in a minority of 334. Giving him everything but the Third District in New-Britain, his minority is 301, and crediting him with the whole vote, excepting the Fourth New-Britain District, his minority is 282. He has received a minority of the votes of the district outside of either of the four "bully wards" of Hartford and New-Britain. Gen. Hawley has the satisfaction of knowing that he is the choice of a very large majority of the intelligent voters of the district, and was only defeated by the brute force of ignorance in the lowest wards of two cities. That there were great frauds in the State by the Democrats by naturalization and certificate voting is apparent from the large increase in the Democratic vote, which foots up over 7,000 more than last year, when extra efforts were made, but when the old Registry law was on, and of its gain more than fifty per cent, is in the vote of seven cities. The Democrats are circulating a story here that Congressman Barnum, who was in Hartford on Tuesday, left $10,000 with the State Committee to defeat Hawley, because the *Courant* had attacked him on the back pay business.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 8.—The total vote for Governor, on Monday, was: 44,301 Republican; 53,785 Democratic; 2,809 Prohibition, and 14 scattering, leaving a Democratic majority of 6,661. The total vote for Congressmen in the State was: 47,311 Republican, 51,093 Democratic, and 1,909 Prohibition. The Democratic majority in this total vote is 1,867. The Prohibition vote is almost wholly drawn from the Republicans. The total vote for Governor is larger by 1,584, and that for Congressmen by 986 than any previous vote in the State.

THE SPELLING-MATCH FEVER.

WORDS THAT TRIPPED THE PROOF-READERS, REPORTERS, AND SCHOLARS AT ASSOCIATION HALL—INCIDENTS OF THE CONTEST—J. K. H. WILCOX THE WINNER.

What was termed "a grand spelling-match," took place at Association Hall last evening. Hon. Erastus Brooks, forgetting his advanced years, became a boy again and conducted the exercises. He was assisted by Mr. James W. Simonton. The hall was half filled, and school-boys formed no inconsiderable part of the audience. A large number of ladies were present. Previous to the performance, Mr. Corey played selections from "La Grande Duchesse" and "La Jolie Parfumeuse," on the grand organ. These snatches of opera bouffe were readily recognized by the juvenile portion of the audience, and were received with applause and appreciative whistling. Mr. Brooks and Mr. Simonton came on the platform shortly before 8 o'clock, and were greeted with applause. Mr. Brooks was dressed in black, and looked extremely solemn. He carried a large spelling-book in one hand, and a spectacle-case in the other. Mr. Simonton did not wear any ornaments. Copies of Webster's and Worcester's dictionaries adorned a table in the centre of the platform. Mr. Brooks made a few remarks regarding the popularity of spelling matches, and Mr. Simonton read the rules of the match. Mr. Henry Goodrich, the winner of the first prize at the Cooper Institute meeting, was appointed Captain on one side, and Mr. Simonton on the other. Messrs. Leonard White and William H. Brown were chosen judges, and Mr. Brooks, carefully opening his spelling-book, glanced over the pages, and cleared the decks for action. Mr. Simonton made a flattering speech to the ladies among the audience, but there was no response. The contestants were seated on each side of the stage. Among Mr. Simonton's class were Prof. J. K. H. Wilcox, of New-Brighton, Staten Island; Mr. Abbott, a young lawyer, of this City; Mr. George W. Dalton, a proof-reader, and Mr James Pooton and Mr. Goodrich were the only gentlemen publicly known on the other. Mr. Brooks at the outset evidently endeavored not to give too difficult tasks, perhaps remembering the days of his own youth. Two rounds of simple words were given to establish confidence on the part of the spellers preparatory to their discomfiture. They exhibited a bland confidence in their answers. At last one young man was desired to spell "embarrassment." He went at it with a dash—he never hesitated, and this was the way he did it—"embar-ras—ass—sment." He looked around as if conscious of having effected some good for humanity. When he stepped down and out he turned on his heel and looked at Mr. Brooks. Mr. Brooks was propounding puzzlers, and paid no heed to the young man.

The next to fall was an ingenuous young man. He was asked to spell "indictable." He spelled the word "inditable." He was given an opportunity to explain, but said he understood the word to mean liable to be placed under indictment. He then made a bow to Mr. Brooks and glided through the side door. The next to retire was a middle-aged man, who, when asked to give his idea as to "irretrievable" placed the e before the i. He wandered off the platform, unable to determine why he was called away. A school boy came next. He was so sure of being right that he did not repeat the word, but flung it at Mr. Brooks as if it were a ball. The word was "irrelevant," and Mr. Brooks seemed staggered when the boy said "irrelelvant." Mr. Brooks did not request this victim to retire, he merely raised his hand, and the lad utterly crushed and broken down, sought refuge in the gallery. "Conscientious" did the business for a young merchant. He could only afford one t in such a word, and appeared astonished when his attention was called to his want of generosity. Another young gentleman persisted in saying "analize" instead of "analyze." The next word which created a vacancy in the ranks was "resplendence." The boy who got it scratched his head and said "resplendance." As he descended the steps he murmured something about a fair deal and no good. But a young student who was asked to spell "soliloquy" astonished the audience. He hesitated, looked appealingly at Mr. Brooks, and finally spelled "solilo—quo—quy." A young man who maintained that "acquiesce" was really "acquiess," was the next to follow, and another said that "ephemeral" was spelled "effemoral." About this time Mr. Pooton was requested to give his idea regarding "Mediterranean." He hesitated for a moment, spelled the first syllable, and, after some hesitation, spelled the word correctly. Mr. Brooks seemed annoyed, and wanted to know what the next man thought of "schismatic." The erudite student inquired of thought that "sysmatic" was about the proper thing. Mr. Brooks dissented, and asked no further favors from the young man. From this point the victims fell rapidly. One spelled "complacency" "complaicency;" another asserted there was a second l in "supercilious;" a third spelled "paradise," "paridise;" the fourth inserted "a" into the last syllable of belligerent. Another spelled "moralize" "moralise!" A proof-reader thought that "euphonious" should be spelled "euphonus," and was convinced to the contrary. Another proof-reader spelled "lassitude" "lascitude," and was ignominiously discharged. The next victim obtained much of deserved sympathy. He was a fair-haired little boy, sitting on an end chair on Mr. Simonton's side—a manly little fellow, who up to that time had answered well and readily. But the inexorable Mr. Brooks had marked him for his own, and asked him to spell "hebdomadal." When the little lad arose to answer his face was a study. He got as far as "heb," and then, like a sensible little fellow, took his hat in his hand, said, "I don't know any more," and walked off the platform. The next man fell on "apothegm," which he spelled "apothem." Mr. Pooton slipped up on "diphtheria," after a well fought fight. Another gentleman spelt "orrary" instead of "orrery," and quit the field. Then Mr. Goodrich retired on "sponging"—he spelled the word "spongeing," and persisted that he was right. Mr. Abbott, singular to say, was bowled out on "mortgageor," spelling it "mortgagor." He was warmly applauded on leaving the platform. The only contestants left were Prof. Wilcox and Mr. Walton. Prof. Wilcox spelled "ancillary" correctly, and Mr. Walton erred on "gnaw," saying "knaw." This left Prof. Wilcox winner, and he was presented with the first prize—a set of Macaulay's works, Mr. Walton receiving a copy of Webster's Dictionary. After a speech of thanks from Prof. Wilcox, the audience dispersed.

Another spelling match took place last night in Dr. Osborne's Baptist Church, Twenty-fifth street. Miss Georgie Logan won the first prize—an elegant basket of flowers. Many young ladies participated in the contest.

HEALTH LIFT, No. 180 5th av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets; elegant rooms; best of care. Refer to Cyrus W. Field.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

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Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

MARRIED.

BURTON—ROBERTS.—On Wednesday, April 7, at the residence of the bride's father, Tarrytown, by Rev. George M. Stone, D. D., LE GRAND S. BURTON, of Chicago, to MARY F., daughter of Lewis Roberts.

HOWE—CRONKHITE.—In Brooklyn, April 7, by Rev. Henry M. Booth, of Englewood, N. J., FISHER HOWE, Jr., to LIZZIE B., daughter of Charles Cronkhite.

MADAN—APPLETON.—On Wednesday, April 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, JULIAN O'S. MADAN to EMMIE, daughter of George S. Appleton, Esq., of this City.

ZERREGA—WYTENDAHL.—At St. Thomas, W. I., April 9, 1825, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Nicholas McLoughlin, ELIZA MERCH, eldest daughter of Dr. John Wytendahl, Baron Von Bretton, to AUGUSTUS ZERREGA, of Martinique.

The good wishes expressed fifty years ago have not been unrealized.

DIED.

BURTON.—On Tuesday, April 6, JULIETTE T. BURTON, wife of Dr. May Burton, formerly of Virginia.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from St. Ann's Episcopal Church 18th st., near 5th av., instead of from her late residence.

BUSH.—At Greenwich, Conn., April 8, NELSON BUSH, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, April 10, at 2:30 o'clock, from Christ Church. Carriages will be waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from 42d st.

CASONI.—On Wednesday, April 7, after a short illness, VINCENZO CASONI.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Saturday, April 10, at 11 o'clock A. M. His friends and those of his nephew, Pietro Tsola, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

CHILD.—At Dunellen, N. J., April 8, (the eighty-sixth anniversary of his birthday,) SIMEON CHILD, formerly of Boston, Mass.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

COLMAN.—Wednesday, April 7, of paralysis, ISAAC D. COLMAN, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Keystone Lodge and the American Society of Civil Engineers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 167 East 92d st., Friday, April 9, at 2 P. M.

DU BOIS.—At West New Brighton, Staten Island, April 8, FREDERIC, son of Katharine B. and Cornelius Du Bois, Jr.

Funeral from the residence at 1:30 P. M. on Friday. Boat leaves foot of Whitehall st. at 12:30.

DURING.—On Thursday, April 8, HARRY T. G., only son of Charles A. A. and Jane During, aged 15 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 123 West 41st st., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock.

DWINELLE.—April 8, 1875, LOUISE WHIPPLE, widow of Hon. Justin Dwinelle, late of Cazenovia, N. Y., in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 27 West 34th st., on Friday, the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at Cazenovia.

JORDAN.—At Chicago, on Friday, April 2, CHARLES S. JORDAN, son of the late Ambrose L. Jordan, of this City.

☞ Hudson papers please copy.

KENNEDY.—On Wednesday, the 7th inst., RACHEL C., widow of David S. Kennedy, and daughter of the late Robert Lenox.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at the First Presbyterian Church, 5th av., on Saturday, at 3:30 o'clock.

LAMB.—On the 6th inst., CATHERINE, the beloved wife of Chester Lamb, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 154 West 44th st., on Friday, the 9th inst., at 10 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Paul, 59th st., where the funeral service will be celebrated.

MANDEVILLE.—At Pompton Plains, N. J., April 7, THOMAS MANDEVILLE, in his 73d year.

Friends are invited to the funeral in the church on Saturday, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. By Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, 7 o'clock train to Beavertown, where carriages will be in waiting.

McGOWAN.—On Wednesday, April 7, CHARLES McGOWAN, aged 67 years and 9 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 156 West 14th st., on Friday, 9th inst. at 12:30 o'clock.

☞ Washington, (D. C.) papers, please copy.

MILLER.—On Tuesday, April 6, 1875, of pneumonia, PETER H. MILLER, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the officers and members of the Thirty-first Precinct Police, of which he was a member, and the old Tompkins Blue Guard, Company B, Twelfth Regiment, are respectfully invited to the funeral from his late residence, Fordham, on Saturday, April 10, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ODELL.—On Thursday, April 8, of pneumonia, RACHEL UNDERHILL, wife of Thomas B. Odell, in the 65th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 76 Madison av., on Saturday, at 11 A. M.

REYNOLDS.—At Brooklyn, on the 7th inst., MARY A., wife of Lambert S. Reynolds, and daughter of the late Richard M. and Penelope Bowne.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M. from her late residence, No. 428 Cumberland st. Brooklyn.

ROGERS.—On Thursday, April 8, at No. 225 East 48th st., Dr. J. D. ROGERS.

Funeral notice hereafter.

ROWE.—At Port Richmond, Long Island, on Thursday, April 8, LONA A., wife of Aretas Rowe.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Park Baptist Church, on Sunday, April 11, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

SLOSSON.—On Thursday, 8th inst., ALICE CATHARINE, daughter of the late Hon. John Slosson.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No 8 West 32d st., on Monday next, 12th inst., at 10 A. M.

SKINNER.—Wednesday, April 7, JANE, widow of Peter S inner, in the 90th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 94 West Houston st., Friday, at 1 P. M.

VOORHEES.—Suddenly, at New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, April 8, 1875, JANE, wife of Abraham Voorhees.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WAINWRIGHT.—April 8, at his residence, No. 50 West 17th st., BENJAMIN GREENE WAINWRIGHT, in the 69th year of his age.

The remains will be removed to Boston for interment.

WILLIAMS.—In Rome, Italy, April 3, Rev. FREDERICK W. WILLIAMS, only son of the late Merrill W. Williams, M. D., of this City.

Notice of the funeral on the arrival of the remains.

WHITON.—At Augusta, Ga., on Thursday, April 8, 1875, AUGUSTUS WARD WHITON, late of Jersey City, aged 24 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for COUGHS and COLDS.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

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The collection includes 150 choice specimens of eminent artists, many of which are just imported.

Among the celebrated names of the FRENCH SCHOOL represented in the collection are found the following:

Bouguereau,	Becker,	Gamba,
Merle,	Leven lecker,	Japy,
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The ROMAN-SPANISH artists are represented, among others, by the following names:

Escosura,	Castiglione,	Pinchart,
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The different GERMAN SCHOOLS are shown in the collection by various artists of celebrity, among whom are the following:

O. Achenbach,	Seibels,	Lier,
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J. W. Preyer,	Kanger,	Brochocki,
Herzog,	Knoller,	Kolingaby,
Tannert,	Zuger,	Roux.

Among the AMERICAN artists whose works are included will be found the following eminent painters:

James M. Hart,	George Inness,	Geo. H. Hall,
W. P. W. Dana,	G. H. Boughton,	H. Fuechsel,
J. F. Kensett,	W. Homer,	C. V. Perbandt.

Now on exhibition day and evening at the KURTZ GALLERY, No. 6 East Twenty-third st., on Madison square, to be sold at auction on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 14 and 15.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

BE NOT DECEIVED.

Notwithstanding the withdrawal of the application for a slaughter-house, &c., the property-owners and residents of the west side are requested to attend the MASS-MEETING heretofore advertised, at CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av. and 59th st., THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, April 9, at 8 o'clock, to petition for a repeal of the law which permits of any new slaughter-houses, or establishments for fat-rendering, boiling, and burning of offal and bones on Manhattan Island.

Amos R. Eno.	Vernon K. Stevenson.
Fernando Wood.	George V. Hecker
Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.	John Paine.
Benjamin F. Fairchild.	R. A. Witthaus.
Joseph W. Clowes.	Zophar Mills.
John McClave.	Conrad Braker, Jr.
John R. Graham.	Lewis L. Delafield.
Paulist Fathers.	Wm. H. McCormack.

Rector, &c., of Timothy's Church.

Trustees of Roosevelt Hospital, A. H. Muller, President.

Medical Board of Roosevelt Hospital, Alonzo Clark, President.

HENRY VARLEY, OF LONDON, will give a BIBLE READING in ASSOCIATION HALL, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, AND PREACHES IN COOPER INSTITUTE THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. COME AND WELCOME.

MR. HENRY VARLEY PREACHES IN THE HIPPODROME, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON AV. AND 42D ST. SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE HELD THIS AND EVERY EVENING in the above-named church, at 7:30 o'clock.

Rev. J. W. Bonham, Church Evangelist.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and other ministers, will speak. All are invited.

IMPORTANT ART SALE THIS (Friday) EVENING at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. THE ANDREWS COLLECTION, without reserve or limitation. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, April 10, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 12 M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 5, 7, and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THERE IS BUT ONE OPINION RESPECTING MILK OF MAGNESIA among those who have either experienced or witnessed its effects in cases of sour stomach, dyspepsia, headache, gout, and gravel, viz., that it is a sovereign remedy for those disorders. It is also an excellent aperient. Sold by all druggists.

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POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at their Rooms, Nos. 18 and 20 St. Mark's place. JOHN H. BRADY, President.

EDWARD BROOKS, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held at Head-quarters, No. 457 4th av., on FRIDAY evening, April 9, at 8 o'clock. HENRY E. HOWLAND, President.

JOSEPH C. BIGLIN, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold their regular monthly meeting THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 9, at Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East 54th st. Hon. A. J. Dittenhoefer, Hon. Jacob Hess, and Major Bullard will address the association. Anderson Brothers' Glee Club will furnish music.

WALTER S. PINCKNEY, President.

ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

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Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 10, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, April 24, at 8 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, May 8, at 7:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $175, gold; steerage at low rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
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On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA......WED., April 14. *BOTHNIA..WED., April 28
*RUSSIA....WED., April 21. ABYSSINIA....SAT., May 1
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

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Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
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WYOMING.....April 27, at 10 A. M.
For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
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STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, April 21.
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, May 5.
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
EGYPT.....SATURDAY, April 24, 4 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
ITALY.....WEDNESDAY, April 14, 12 M
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE, Danré.....SATURDAY, April 17
FRANCE, Trudelle.....SATURDAY, May 1
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz.....SATURDAY, May 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
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EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
GOETHE, Capt. Wilson, April 13
SCHILLER, Capt. Thomas, April 27.
from Eagle Line Pier foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100 gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
BOLIVIA.....Sails Saturday, April 10, 9 A. M.
ETHIOPIA.....Sails Saturday, April 17, noon.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $59 to $70, gold.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. A. de Limon, will sail on SATURDAY, April 10, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. H. A. F. Neynaber, on SATURDAY, April 17.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

SI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.
First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ATLAS.....April 17.
CLARIBEL.....May 6.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
ALPS.....April 9.
ETNA.....April 26.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. Berry, SATURDAY, April 10.
S. CAROLINA, Capt. Nickerson, WEDNESDAY, April 14
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, April 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. Bulkley, WEDNESDAY, April 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, April 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.
ASHLAND, Capt. Whitehurst, WEDNESDAY, April 21, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. Wm. Weir, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, April 8
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, April 22
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, May 11
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 24 and May 15 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 10, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 17, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 24, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, May 8, at 8 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall, via Savanilla,
COLON, Tanner.....April 15, at 12 M. connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC.....May 1
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, Tuesday, April 6.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. Curtis, Thursday, April 15.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
McKellar, Luling & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, April 1..2:30 P. M.	Friday, April 2...2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 3d.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 5th.....7:00 A. M.
Monday, 5th.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 6th.....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 6th.....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 7th..8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 8th...9:00 A. M.	Friday, 9th.....8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 10th..10:30 A. M.	Monday, 12th....9:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West, also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 3:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

FAST TRAIN TO PHILADELPHIA.

An additional morning express train will, on and after Monday, April 12, be run over the Pennsylvania Railroad from New-York to Philadelphia, leaving this City at 7:25 A. M. and arriving at destination 10:10 A. M., making the run, with no unnecessary stoppages, in two hours and forty-five minutes. This train is designed to accommodate New-York business men, giving them a full day in Philadelphia, whence ample facilities are provided for returning in the evening.
(Signed,) FRANK THOMPSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

CARPETS, &C.

CARPETS AND MATTINGS FOR FAMILY Use. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL-BAGS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1875.
Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock noon, the 31st day of May next, for furnishing by contract, for four years from the first day of July, 1875, such quantities of mail-bags as may, from time to time, be required and ordered, of the description following, to wit:
CLASS A.—LEATHER MAIL-POUCHES, adapted to railroad, steam-boat, and wheel conveyances, of sizes as follows:
SIZE No. 1.—Forty-eight inches in length and sixty inches in circumference.
SIZE No. 2.—Forty-one inches in length and forty-eight inches in circumference.
SIZE No. 3.—Thirty-six inches in length and forty-two inches in circumference.
SIZE No. 4.—Thirty inches in length and thirty-six inches in circumference.
SIZE No. 5.—Twenty-six inches in length and twenty-eight inches in circumference.
The body of these pouches is to be made of good and substantial bag-leather, well tanned, weighing, for sizes numbered 1 and 2, not less than eight ounces, and for the smaller sizes not less than seven ounces, to the square foot; the bottoms, handles, and flaps to be of good skirting leather, well tanned, and the seams to be well and strongly secured with the best tinned iron rivets and burs or washers, the latter not more than one inch apart.
Each of the leather pouches contracted for is to be provided with a metallic label case or holder, like those now in the service, or of any equally good or of any better pattern; and separate proposals, with samples, will be received and considered for such quantities of label cases as may from time to time be required and ordered, separately from and in addition to those attached to the pouches which may be contracted for.
CLASS B—MAIL-CATCHER POUCHES.
SIZE.—Thirty-six inches in length and thirty-six inches in circumference, to be made of closely woven cotton duck, impervious to rain.
Each of these pouches is to have a leather drawing-strap and buckle so attached and arranged that it may be contracted or pursed up in the middle when hung upon the crane from which it is taken by the catcher on a passing mail car.
Each of these pouches is also to have a handle at the bottom and top, consisting of a wrought-iron ring, (galvanized,) one-fourth of an inch in diameter of metal and one and three-fourths inches in diameter of its inclosed space.
CLASS C.—LEATHER HORSE MAIL-BAGS, adapted to conveyance by horseback.
SIZE No. 1.—Body forty-eight inches in length in longest part and twenty-one inches in width in the widest parts and twelve inches across the narrowest part or middle.
Ends or bottoms, (of elliptical form,) twenty-six inches in length in the longest parts and fourteen inches wide at the widest part.
SIZE No. 2.—Body forty-five inches in length in the longest part, eighteen inches in width at the widest parts, and eleven and a half inches across the middle or narrowest part.
Ends or bottoms twenty-four inches in length at the longest part and twelve inches wide at the widest part.
SIZE No. 3.—Forty-two inches in length at the longest part, sixteen inches in width at the widest parts, and ten and a half inches across the middle or narrowest part.
Ends or bottoms twenty inches in length at the longest parts and ten inches wide at the widest parts.
Each bag is to have two suitable loops, rings, straps, and buckles, so made and arranged as to connect it with the stirrup-straps of a saddle.
These bags are to be made of good and substantial bag-leather, well tanned, weighing for the body not less than seven and for the bottoms not less than eight ounces, to the square foot; the seams, if sewed, to be made with a welt and secured strongly with wax-thread stitches; or if made wholly or in part with rivets, to be so done as to chafe neither horse nor rider.
CLASS D.—JUTE CANVAS MAIL-SACKS.
SIZE No. 1.—Forty-three inches in length and sixty-two inches in circumference.
SIZE No. 2.—Forty-one inches in length and forty-eight inches in circumference.
SIZE No. 3—Thirty-two inches in length and thirty-eight inches in circumference.
The sacks of size No. 1 are to be made of closely woven jute canvas, weighing not less than sixteen ounces to the yard of thirty-one and a half inches width, each thread of the warp to be composed of two spun yarns twisted together, weighing one ounce to at least sixty yards, and each thread of the woof to be a single spun yarn weighing one ounce to at least seventy-eight yards.
The sacks of size No. 2 are to be made of jute canvas weighing not less than nine ounces to the yard of twenty-four and a half inches width, with warp and woof the same as described for size No. 1.
The sacks of size No. 3 are to be made of much thinner canvas, weighing not less than four and a half ounces to the yard of nineteen and a half inches.
The sacks of sizes Nos. 1 and 2 are to be made with a tabling or hem at the top two inches wide, upon which a sufficient number of eyelets, at least ten to the former and eight to the latter, are to be well wrought, and those of size No. 3 are to have a tabling or hem at the top of at least half an inch, without eyelets or grummets.
CLASS E.—COTTON CANVAS MAIL-SACKS.
SIZE No. 1.—Of same dimensions as size No. 1 of jute, to be made of cotton duck weighing at least twelve and a half ounces to the yard of twenty-two inches width; each thread of the warp and of the woof being composed of three spun yarns twisted together, the former measuring at least 118 yards to the ounce and the latter at least 124 yards to the ounce.
The tabling or hem to be one and three-quarter inches wide, with at least ten well-wrought eyelets.
SIZE No. 2.—Of same dimensions as jute sack No. 2, and of the same material as described for cotton canvas sack of size No. 1.
Tabling or hem to be one and three-quarters inches wide, with eight eylets, well wrought, thereon.
SIZE No. 3.—Of the same dimensions as jute sack No. 3, to be made of cotton canvas, weighing at least eight ounces to the yard of twenty-eight inches width; each thread of the warp and woof being composed of two spun yarns twisted together, the former measuring at least 330 yards to the ounce, and the latter at least 220 yards to the ounce.
All of the above-described mail-bags, of every class, are each to have "U. S. Mail" (with number of its size) stenciled upon them in large black letters and figures; the canvas sacks to be so marked both inside and outside.
Proposals must be made separately and unconditionally for each class of mail-bags, specifying exactly the price of each size.
No proposal will be considered which is not accompanied with a sample of every article bid for, showing the construction, size, and quality of materials and workmanship proposed to be furnished.
The construction of the mouth or opening of each of the pouches and bags of classes A, B, and C, must be such as will admit of its being locked with a padlock, and when so locked will secure its contents from any abstraction that may be attempted without opening the lock, or without any traceable mark of violence left upon the bag or pouch.
No model nor particular device for that object is prescribed; the skill and ingenuity of bidders, hereby invited, being expected to supply by their specimens suitable modes of construction from which the best and cheapest for the purpose can be selected.
Suitable improvements or modifications in the construction, as well as material and style of manufacture, of any of the classes of mail-bags here described are invited, and the relative value and utility, as well as specified price, of any such improvements or modifications, will be taken into consideration in determining the lowest and best bid.
But every accepted bidder, whatever may be the construction of his samples offered, will be bound to warrant the same not to infringe any patented invention of which he is not the grantee or the assignee.
Every patented article that may be contracted for must be furnished by the contractor free from any charge or claim whatever for royalty or use of patent.
The attachment of staples to the flap of the pouches, (classes A and B,) as exhibited in the pouches now generally in the service, being patented, bidders offering that, as well as any other mode of construction that is patented, must have the right to make and furnish the same as proposed by them.
Bidders must deliver their samples at this department, at their own risk and expense, on or before the 31ST DAY OF MAY, 1875, and such as accompanied the accepted proposals will, in connection with such proposals and the requirements of this advertisement, form the basis of the contract made.
Every specimen mail-bag submitted should be well and distinctly marked with the number denoting its size, and have attached to it, if made of leather, a sample of the same, not less than six inches square, and if made of canvas, not less than a quarter of a yard long, of the entire width of the material.
All such samples of material should have the bidder's name upon them.
All the sample mail-bags submitted which can, with safety and convenience, be used in the service, will be paid for at the prices fixed in the proposals relating to the same.
The mail-bags of all the classes that may be contracted for are to be deliverable, at the risk and expense of the contractors, and in such quantities and at such times as may be required and ordered, at the Post-offices in the following places, to wit: Boston, Mass.; Albany and New-York, N. Y.; Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Louisville, Ky.; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.; and Chicago, Ill.
They are to be rigidly inspected before delivery, at the place of their manufacture, and any of them found to be inferior to the accepted samples in any respect whatever will be rejected.
The average number of mail-bags annually required will probably not exceed the following estimate, viz.: Class A, 10,000; Class B, 1,000; Class C, 1,000; Class D, 60,000; Class E, 5,000. But the Postmaster General will reserve the right to order either more or less of any or all of the same as the wants or interests of the service may seem to him to demand.
A decision on the samples and bids hereby advertised for will be made by the Postmaster General on or before the 15th DAY OF JUNE, 1875, and the accepted bidders must, within ten days after the receipt of the contracts for signature, duly execute the same, giving bonds with sureties (certified to be sufficient by the Postmaster of the place where they reside,) conditioned for the faithful and proper performance of the contract.
The penalties of such bonds will be in the following amounts, forfeitable as liquidated damages, viz.:
Contract for Class A, $20,000; for Class B, $5,000; for Class C, $10,000; for Class D, $20,000; for Class E, $5,000.
Every proposal must be accompanied with a bond, in the penalty of five thousand dollars, executed by the bidder and two sureties (certified to be sufficient by the Postmaster of the place where they reside,) conditioned for the bidders entering into contract, with bond and sureties, as hereinbefore specified, in case his proposal shall be accepted by the Postmaster General.
Blank forms of proposals, bonds, &c., will be furnished on application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, and all bidders are required to conform thereto in submitting proposals under this advertisement.
Every proposal should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "PROPOSALS FOR MAIL-BAGS," and be addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

SALE OF MANURE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M. April 12, 1875, for the purchase of the manure of the Fire Department for one year.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR POTATOES.—DEPARTMENT of Public Charities and Correction until April 15, 1875. See *City Record*.

PROPOSALS.—LEATHER, STRAW, RYE, COFFEE, &c.—Department of Public Charities and Correction until April 14, 1875. See *City Record*.

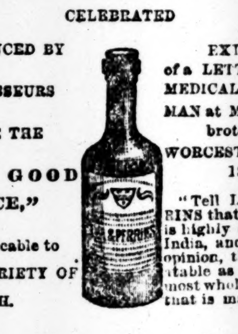
BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—TWO VERY HANDSOME MARBLE counters, with marble panels, suitable for drug or confectionery store; also, gas-fixtures, and tea canisters with looking-glass fronts. Apply at PARKIN & COATES, No. 1,282 Broadway.

WANTED.—A SPECULATIVE PARTNER WITH $5,000 to $20,000: very large profits; good references; business a monopoly. Address LONDON P. CO., No. 185 5th av.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."
Worcestershire Sauce.
Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.
ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.
At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.
At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.
From New-York Times.
There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st., is daily found the most select help of all nationalities, their references being thoroughly investigated.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Bureau can be obtained first-class servants of all nations. No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl, with good reference for chamber-work and waiting or sewing; City or country, where, by faithful attention to her work, she can keep a comfortable home. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; over five years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 307 East 26th st., between 1st and 2d avs., one pair of stairs up, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE American young woman as chamber-maid and to assist in washing and waiting; is careful and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN Irish Catholic young woman, with the best City references; is neat, willing, obliging, and a good worker; this girl free of charge. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman to do chamber-work and plain washing, or chamber-work and plain sewing; country preferred; wages not so much an object as a good home; good references. Call at No. 396 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and nurse; is willing and obliging; good City references. Call at No. 396 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do chamber-work and assist with washing and children, or plain sewing. Call from 9 to 4 o'clock at No. 4 West 50th st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take charge of grown children; four years' reference from last place. Call, from 10 to 3, at No. 47 West 45th st.

CHAMBER-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, to do chamber-work and waiting, and will assist with washing, in a small family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 131 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTestant young woman, or to do house-work; for City or country; would travel with a family; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and take care of grown children; reference from last place. Call at No. 160 East 44th st., corner 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do the fine washing; best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamber work and fine washing; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Apply at No. 4 East 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or to mind a baby and sew; good references. Call at No. 117 West 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT woman as chamber-maid; would do plain sewing if required; good reference will be given. Call or address No. 274 9th av., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 218 East 59th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' reference. Apply at No. 385 2d av., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and do plain sewing. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 20 East 22d st.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by the day to go out washing, ironing, or house cleaning. Address Ann Maughan, 85 6th av.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, FIRST-class woman and thorough English and French cook; meats, game, bone, lard, soups, and nice side dishes of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, blanc mange, &c.; excellent bread, biscuit, and other baker; country or City; very best City references, lady to be seen. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE PROTestant woman, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good family cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also a superior laundress, and can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a German Protestant young woman; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; likewise dairy woman; in the City or country; North River preferred; good references. Address Cook, Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook in a private family; would like to get suited with a family that goes into the country for the Summer; good City reference. Address A. M., No. 101 West 20th st., third floor, two days.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; willing to assist with the washing; best City reference; no objection to a private boarding-house or the country. Call at No. 159 East 28th st. for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook in a respectable private family; no objection to do some coarse washing; three and one-half years' reference last place. Address No. 414 7th av., between 32d and 33d sts. first floor, front.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a boarding-house; no objection to a lunch house where dinner is served; also pastry. Address Cook, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN: IS A GOOD washer and ironer; for City or country at low wages; is capable and obliging; has good reference, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS; ONE is a thorough cook, washer, and ironer; the other is a good chamber-maid, waitress, general housework, &c.; for City or country; have good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG CANADIAN WOMAN, TEN years a servant in an English family, as cook; understands English cooking thoroughly; City or country; will assist with washing. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN DEsires a situation as good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at her last employer's, No. 358 West 33d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK OR HOUSEWORK.—BY A GERMAN woman; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; is a good housekeeper; has good references; City or country. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., over the drug store.

COOK, &c.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND WOMAN, with long City reference, (lady to be seen,) as cook and laundress; understands all kinds of meats, pastry, bread, &c.; a strong, able, and willing servant. No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK, &c.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron, or do general house-work in City; is an economizing, reliable, respectful servant; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards; can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK and assist with washing, or chamber-work and washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 669 5th av., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry, and jellies; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 150 West 28th st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK in a private family, and is willing to do the coarse washing and ironing; City references given. Call at No. 308 West 41st st. for two days.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS first-class cook and to assist with washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; City references. Call at No. 252 West 16th st., back basement.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-rate family cook; understands baking; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 161 West 48th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; will assist with the coarse washing if required; City or country; two years' City reference. Call at No. 156 West 28th st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN DO BONing, larding, and is a good baker; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook; would be willing to assist with the washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook, and would assist with coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 213 West 18th st.

DRESS-MAKER—WHO IS A GOOD CUTTER and fitter, a few more engagements in families or work at home. Call on or address by letter only No. 233 East 59th st., room No. 7.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, the work of a few private families, by the day; or would take work home; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 158 6th av., near 12th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker will go out by the day: reference given. Address No. 58 4th av., entrance on 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A THOROUGH HOUSE-worker: Scotch Protestant; can do good plain cooking; wash and iron well; wants a steady place; City or country; will try, by good behavior and work, to retain a comfortable situation. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT OF twenty-five; competent, willing, and very cleanly; an excellent cook, laundress, &c.; City or country; a superior servant for any one needing a trustworthy, temperate woman. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A QUIET, WELL-TEMpered woman, who is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; two years' reference from last place. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to assist in general house-work and take care of children; is willing and obliging; best reference. Call at No. 238 East 59th st., for two days.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small private family. Call at No. 230 West 28th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY as housekeeper in a respectable family; understands her business thoroughly; best City references. Address R. S., housekeeper, Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A LADY, TRUSTworthy and reliable, in a hotel or private family; City or country; best references. Address A. B., Box 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman woman, as working housekeeper in a gentleman's family where there are other servants. Call at No. 106 Spring st., side entrance.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH woman as housekeeper in a private family; City or country. Apply at No. 307 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Scotch Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser and thorough dressmaker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; can be seen at present employer's. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NORwegian girl of pleasant address, with five years' reference from England and New-York, as lady's maid to travel. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—CAN dress hair and operate on different machines; City reference. Address M. B., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAID; UNderstands hair-dressing and dress-making perfectly; has four years' references. Lady can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GOOD LADY'S MAID, WHO speaks several languages. Inquire at No. 525 6th av., hair store, first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; one who understands her business thoroughly; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go to the country with a family who return to the City in the Fall. Can be seen at No. 217 East 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STRONG, YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class laundress; is willing and obliging; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 329 West 17th st., third floor; no cards answered.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE WOMAN AS laundress, and willing to assist with chamber work; knows her business and place as a servant; wages moderate; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day at the end of the week; best City reference. Address S. M., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY; UNDERstands fluting, clear starching, and all kinds of ladies' finery; can furnish best of references. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON as first-class laundress in a private family; is fully competent in that capacity; fully understands French fluting; best City reference. Call at 239 West 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress; would assist in the chamber work. Call at No. 9 East 33d st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS in a private family; several years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 116 West 16th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

MAID AND NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTAble young person; Protestant; would take care of a growing child; is a good plain seamstress, and is well educated; wants to go with a family to Europe; has excellent City reference, and will be found faithful in whatever position she undertakes. Address A. W., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH Protestant young woman, who is a thorough hair-dresser and a first-rate seamstress; would like a place in City or to travel; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

MAID.—HAS NO OBJECTION TO A GROWING child; or is fully competent to take charge of a baby; is a neat sewer; best of references. Call at No. 112 West 29th st.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG LADY AS NURSE and seamstress; can take entire charge of infant or growing children; has best of reference; would not object to some chamber-work; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS NURSE AND seamstress; can take entire charge of infant or growing children; willing to assist with chamber-work; city or country; will try to retain a respectable home. No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young woman, who is very kind and careful of children; can take entire charge of an infant; is also a nice family seamstress; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE to an invalid, or would mind children and assist in house-work, or would like to go with a family to Europe; good reference. Address or call for two days, M. D., No. 509 East 12th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of grown children; is a very neat seamstress; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW AS NURSE; is a good plain sewer; and understands the care of young children; would be willing to go to the country; has good reference. Call at St. George's Chapel, No. 408 East 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT nurse, capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; can bring up on the bottle; is highly recommended. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as nurse; is capable of taking full charge of an infant from its birth; can't be beat with a bottle baby; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A YOUNG GERMAN girl, seventeen years old, to take care of one or two children; is very intelligent, and will be well recommended. Apply at No. 22 West 60th st., near the Boulevard.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to take care of children and assist in general housework; best reference. Call at No. 238 East 59th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as nurse and chamber-maid; best City reference; can be seen until suited; no objection to the country. Call at No. 329 West 17th st., third floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMpetent person; is a good operator on sewing-machines; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 22 East 47th st.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE INfant's nurse, highly recommended; willing to assist with grown children; no objection to the country. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

PARLOR-MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent person in a first-class private family. Address, for one week, Gilbert, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

SEAMSTRESS—NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, with three years' City reference; can sew on the machines, take care of growing children, or as acting lady's maid. Call at M. Lindquist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-maker, permanent; would wait on a lady or some other light work; City references. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-maker; would wait on growing children; City references. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.

SERVANT.—IN BOARDING-HOUSE, PRIVATE FAMily, &c., by a young American man, aged twenty-one years, who can build fires, clean walks and door, wait at table, clean room, make beds, wash dishes, &c.; wages moderate; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By an English Protestant young woman: first-class waitress; can clean and take care of silver, get up salads in superior style; sober, honest, very neat, tidy, and obliging; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at Bookham's, 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE NEAT young girl as waitress and chamber-maid in a private family; willing and obliging; City or country; four years' best City reference. Call at No. 555 2d av., near 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL as waitress and chamber-maid; has lived two years with last employer. Address Waitress, Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL; IS A first-class waitress, or parlor-maid; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 35 East 35th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO go out by the day, washing or ironing, or cleaning; is a good washer and ironer; best City reference. Call or address No. 426 West 41st st., between 9th and 10th avs.

MALES

A MAN AND WIFE, PROTESTANTS, WOULD like to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; best of City references. Apply to J. J. Veitch, No. 708 3d av., between 44th and 45th sts.

ASSISTANT GARDENER—BY A YOUNG MAN, German-American; has a good knowledge of the florist business. Address John Krouse, care James McKey, florist, Tenafly, N. J.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, LATE from Boston, as butler: satisfactory City reference. Address T. W. S., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN English Protestant (married) man; would like a place in City or Country. is a thorough groom; understands horses, also the care of valuable carriages, harness, &c., also plain gardening; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, no incumbrance; strictly temperate; careful, steady driver and first-class groom; willing and obliging; highly recommended in every particular by present and former employers. Call on or address Coachman, No. 241 East 36th st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A SINGLE man, aged twenty-three years, who can do gardening, care and drive horses; milk; care cattle; keep roads, walks, and lawns in order, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; IS SOBER, steady, and honest; understands his business thoroughly, the care and treatment of horses, and is a careful, steady City driver; willing and obliging; City or country; the best of City reference. Address L. R., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man, who thoroughly understands his business; careful driver and excellent groom; strictly sober and willing; first-class City recommendations. Address C. S., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant single man; thoroughly understands both branches; trustworthy, sober, and obliging; nine years' first-class City or country reference. Address B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT, RESPECTABLE, sober man of good character; wife and one daughter eight years old; would wish a permanent place with a good family; useful and willing; good references. Address W. W., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married Protestant man; no family; understands his duties perfectly; willing and obliging; unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Call or address H., No. 143 West 27th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD his horses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Refers to Frank Kellogg, 483 and 485 Broadway, for one week.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—By a married Englishman without incumbrance; will milk and take charge of a gentleman's place; first-class testimonials. Address H. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—By a married man (English) without incumbrance; will milk and take charge of a gentleman's place; first-class testimonials. Address H. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; HAS ten years' reference from his former, and five years' from his last employer; perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 114 West 50th st.; private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; Protestant; single; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; first-class City reference. Call on or address, for two days, W. E., No. 119 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; PROTESTant; married; is a first-class man; country preferred; good references, both English and American. Call or address for two days Coachman, 104 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the care of horses and is a competent driver; has the best of reference from his last employer. Call or address, for three days, J. D., 884 6th av., second floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; THOROughly understands his business; best City reference. Call or address J. S., No. 138 West 18th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN; is a first-class man; strictly temperate, with the best of reference. Address J. H., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, PROTESTant; is a first-class man; country preferred; good references, both English and American. Call on Coachman, No. 104 East 40th st.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENING—Wife as cook and plain washer; only a week in this country. Address J. C., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family; is a good groom and careful driver; can come well recommended. Address E. L., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A young single man who is strictly temperate, and has good reference from last employer. Address J. Y. Smith, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG EXperience; would have no objection to make himself useful; can milk; the best of reference. Address M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man; thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference. Call on or address E. Bolger, No. 223 East 53d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, JUST DISENgaged; not afraid to work; will make himself generally useful. Call or address No. 116 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman; has good reference. Address D. S., Box No. 246 *Times* Office.

FARM WORK AND USEFUL MAN—LAUNdress and dairy.—By a man and wife, aged thirty years; no children; man do all kinds of farm work as done in England; also gardening, milk, care cattle and horses, drive, &c.; wife is a first-rate washer and ironer; also butter maker; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO UNDERstands thoroughly the care of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, the laying out and care of grounds, the management of pots and frames, and green-house work in general; willing to make himself generally useful; can give excellent references; will be disengaged the 16th of April; would like, if convenient, the use of a cottage. Inquire of present employer, C. W. Opdyke, No. 25 Nassau st., or address J. S., gardener, Plainfield, N. J.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, &c.—By a Scotch Protestant man and wife, aged twenty-five years; no children; man is a good out-door flower, vegetable, and fruit gardener; can also take care of horses and cattle, drive, &c.; wife is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and a good milker; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, PROTESTant, as gardener; fully understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, the care of grapes, berries, and fruit, and the keeping a gentleman's place in good shape. Six years' reference from last employer. Address Gardener, Box 294, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER, FARMER, AND USEFUL Man.—By a Danish young man, (married,) two children, who understands plain gardening and farming; can milk, is a good driver and groom, and is willing to make himself useful; best recommendations. Call or address Fallmann, No. 84 Dyckman st., South Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH, no family; understands farming, care of stock, and general work on a gentleman's place; wife would take care of dairy and poultry; best references. Address J. D., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A TEMPERATE, INDUSTRIOUS, practical married man, with a small family, who has a thorough knowledge of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, &c.; highest recommendations from present and former employers. Address M. W., No. 1 West 36th st., corner of 5th av., or Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN (ENGLISH;) understands fruit, flower, and vegetable raising; or on a job; no family. Address J. B., No. 146 East 39th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (AMERICAN,) twenty-four years of age, on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses; would make himself generally useful; best of references. Address S. Chasey, Tinton Falls, Monmouth County, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH gardener; Protestant; understands gardening in all its branches, including greenhouse, vegetables forcing under glass; also farming; married, no family; best reference. Address J. D., Box 233 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; THOROUGHLY UNDERstands greenhouses, graperies, fruit, vegetables, and pleasure grounds, ornamental planting, &c.; best testimonials. Address Gardener, Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—GERMAN; SINGLE; WELL ACquainted with his business, wishes to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands greenhouses, graperies, &c. Address German Gardener, No. 691 Broadway, care Laxey & Fisher, florists.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINgle Frenchman, speaking good English; two years' references; is an honest, sober, industrious young man. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MAN; can drive and care horses; can take the charge of a gentleman's place; has good City reference. Address H. M., No. 536 East 14th st., Room No. 5.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, PROTESTant; has had long experience; best reference from his last place. Apply to J. C., No. 179 Chatham st., for two days.

LANDSCAPE GARDENER. — REFERENCES; abhors newspaper puffing, self-laudation, and idle trumpeting of every kind. Address Ralph, Leggett's Hotel, No. 48 Chatham st., for three days.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN AS NURSE for an invalid gentleman; no objection to travel; best of references. Address D. M., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED 31, DISengaged last week in April, as waiter, or as traveling servant with a gentleman or family; has traveled many parts of Switzerland, France, and Germany; is industrious and obliging; has good recommendations. Address H. H., No. 141 West 24th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, SPEAKing English; eight months' City references; can wait well on table; is willing, obliging, neat, and cleanly; wages, $25. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO SPEAKS English and understands his business thoroughly; is strictly sober and obliging; can furnish the best of City reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, Jacquin's French Bureau.

WAITER AND BUTLER.—BY A SWEDISH Protestant young man; in City or country; understands this business thoroughly, and can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Swedish Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS MAN, SINGLE; GOOD City references; speaks French and English; is a first-class table waiter; understands all his duties perfectly; is single, neat, and quick in his movements. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; has best references; City or country. Apply at Nikel's, No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE WITH GOOD City references; is a neat, willing, kind, obliging young man; strictly sober, and of good manners. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, WHO SPEAKS English and understands his business thoroughly; City or country. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER AND VALET.—BY A YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands his business; of good appearance; would like to travel; has best of references. Call or address at present employer's, 74 5th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family, with excellent City references. Address D. W. C. Ward, No. 900 6th av.

WANTED.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND WIFE having no family, charge of a private house for the Summer months; best City reference. Call at No. 230 West 29th st., top floor.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER wishes work as amanuensis or correspondent; has had experience. Address M. ECOUGAL, Box No. 298, Marshall, Mich.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—WAITER (WHITE) IN A SMALL FAMily in the country; one who understands his business and has good testimonials from his last employer can have a good place by addressing N. S., Box No. 2,146 Post Office.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER (in a small family) who can make good bread, soup, &c.; must have good references from last place and must be civil and obliging. Call Thursday and Friday at No. 104 East 45th st.

WANTED. — A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman to do general house-work, three in family; a good bread-maker necessary. Call at No. 50 3d av.

WANTED—A MAN FOR THE COUNTRY; MUST understand horses and gardening thoroughly, and be well recommended, WILLIAM NELSON, Jr., No. 24 Old slip.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, TO ASSIST in washing and ironing; only a steady person with good references need apply. Call at No. 24 Waverley place, from 11 till 2.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBER-MAID AND seamstress, English, German, or Swede. Apply at No. 13 Gramercy Park, from 10 to 1.

WANTED — A PROTESTANT WAITRESS AND chamber-maid. Apply before 12 at No. 66 East 34th st.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

T. G. SELLEW.
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st., New-York.

NEW STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Nos. 750 and 752 8th av. and Nos. 247 and 249 West 46th st. Lowest rates, utmost safety, and best care. SMITH & SILLS, Proprietors.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE. — FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—GEORGE NETTLINGER against FREDERICK STEGMILLER, CHARLES G. GOELLER, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action on the 6th day of October, 1874, I, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by Vernon K. Stevenson, Jr., auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Delancey street, distant fifty (50) feet and three (3) inches westerly from the north-westerly corner of Norfolk and Delancey streets, running thence northerly and parallel with Norfolk street sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches, thence easterly and parallel with Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the centre of a party wall, thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches to the northerly side of Delancey street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New-York, March 4, 1875.
JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 57 Park row.
The above sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, April 12, 1875, at the same place and hour.
Dated March 29, 1875. JOHN E. WARD, Referee.
D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—KINGS County.—WILLIAM F. MOTT, Plaintiff, against JOHN L. BURST, Hattie A. Burst, his wife; Hannah S. Chamberlain, George H. Chamberlain, Jane B. Mott, Richard H. Tucker, Lydia B. Torrey, L. Bradford Prince, Isaac N. Leonard, and Ella F. Leonard, his wife, defendants.—No. 3.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Murray street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Feb. 9, 1875.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action, was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1875.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
mh26-law6wF*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM H. CANFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Lyttleton G. Garrettson, counselor at law, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May (1875) next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1874.
FANNY M. C. CANFIELD, Administratrix.
o30-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HYDE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oscar Smedberg, Esq., No. 43 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1874. THADDEUS CLAPP, Executor.
o8-law6mF*

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The Exchange yesterday, Thursday, April 8, for the second time this week, presented a busy scene, for the attendance was large, and a variety of first-class real estate was offered for sale by different auctioneers, the greater part of which was disposed of at fair prices. The following is a review of the day's transactions:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of Executors, to close estate of Philetus H. Holt, deceased, sold in one parcel the three three-story brick houses, with lots together in size 53.2 by 60 feet, Nos. 506, 506½, and 508 Water street, north side, together with the three four-story brick houses, with lots forming a plot in size of 55.7 by 60 feet, Nos. 243, 245, and 247 Cherry street, south side, in rear of above, 61.4 feet west of Rutgers slip, for $30,000, the purchaser being Eliza M. Maison. The balance of the property belonging to the same estate, billed for sale, was not offered, the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 115 feet, No. 259 Madison avenue, south of Thirty-ninth street, having been sold at private contract for $60,000, and the stable and lot No. 53 Christopher street, and the house and lot on Dean street, south-east corner of Hoyt street, Brooklyn, having been also disposed of at private sale. Messrs. Muller & Son also sold at two Trustees' sales the following property: Two frame buildings, with lots each 20 by 50, Nos. 74 and 76 Canal street, south side, 87.8 feet east of Eldridge street, sold for $14,950 to Mary O'Connell; one three-story brick-front store and dwelling, with lot 25 by 75, No. 310 Spring street, south side, 25 feet west of Renwick street, sold for $11,500 to John H. Hesseldine. The same firm also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Francis H. Weeks, Esq., Referee, a four-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West Thirty-fifth street, north side, 425 feet west of Fifth avenue, for $25,000, the buyer being Henry H. Underhill, a defendant in the legal action, and the owner of a mortgage on the property. The house, with two full lots, No. 141 East Fifty-eighth street, east of Lexington avenue, noticed for sale by the same auctioneers under the direction of Executors, was knocked down at $25,100, but not sold.

Richard V. Harnett, at public auction, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front store and dwelling, with lot 25 by 100, No. 406 Eighth avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Thirtieth street, for $40,000, to John Wood; also the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, No. 208 West Forty-sixth street, south side, 138 feet west of Broadway, for $19,000, to T. Ellert.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, James Wiley, Esq., Referee, disposed of a five-story brick double tenement-house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on East Thirty-ninth street, south side, 325 east of Second avenue, for $15,770, to Henry Rauth, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in partition, Elias G. Brown, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story and attic brick house, with lot about 21.6 by 100, No. 146 Wooster street, east side, about 223 feet north of Prince street, for $9,900, to Dr. J. H. V. Cockroft. The sale under the same decree of two similar houses and lots, adjoining, Nos. 144 and 142 Wooster street, was postponed to the 22d inst.

William Kennelly, at an Executors' sale to close estate of John Hild, deceased, sold the five-story brick tenement-house, (two stores,) with lease of lot, 25 by 90.10, No. 158 Seventh street, south side, 225 feet east of Avenue A, for $13,000 to A. Geigengack. The lease has five years to run from May 1 next, and the ground rent is $300 per annum. The stores are now rented at the rate of $2,400 per year.

The remaining auctions of the day noticed were adjourned as follows: Sale by Hugh N. Camp of two lots on West Fiftieth street, west of Tenth avenue, adjourned to the 15th inst.; sale by same auctioneer of New-Jersey mining property, known as the Charlottsburg and Kitchel tracts, adjourned to May 8; sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of plot of eleven lots on East Forty-second street, southwest corner of Fourth avenue, adjourned to the 22d inst., and sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of plot of six lots, with buildings, on One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second streets, west of Tenth avenue, adjourned to the same date.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., on Wednesday, at Riverhead, Long Island, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, a tract of land containing eighty-four acres, located in the town of Huntington, Suffolk County, Long Island, known as lots Nos. 26, 27, and 28 on the Suffolk County map, for $3,500, to E. L. Ferry, plaintiff in the legal action.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are the following:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale, under the direction of Gustav Heve, Esq., attorney, of the four-story English basement brown-stone-front house, 16.8 by 55, with lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 378 West Thirty-second street, south side, 133.4 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, public auction sale of the five-story brick warehouse, 23.6 by 72 6 by 25.5 by 72 5, with lot same size, No. 295 Water street, south side, between Roosevelt and Dover streets.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Stewart, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, north side, 243 feet east of Avenue A.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 22.9 by 100.6 by 24.11 by 98.2, No. 48 Roosevelt street, south-east corner of the Bowery. Also, Sheriff's sale of two houses, with lots together in size 49.5 by 100.2, on Seventh avenue, north-east corner of Twenty-sixth street.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. T. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 50 by 150, on Railroad avenue, east side, 191 feet north of Fifth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES THURSDAY, APRIL 8.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

3 three-story brick-houses and lots, Nos. 506, 506½, and 508 Water st., n. s., and 3 four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 243, 245, and 247 Cherry st., s. s., in rear of above, 61.4 ft. w. of Rutgers slip, Water st. lots form plot, 53.2x60; Cherry st. lots 55.7x60, sold in one parcel	$30,000
1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, West 35th st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 5th av.; lot 20x98.9	25,000
1 three-story brick-front store, dwelling, and lot, No. 310 Spring st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Renwick st.; lot 25x75	11,500
1 frame building and lot, No. 74 Canal st., s. s., 473 ft. w. of Allen st.; lot 20x50	7,100
1 frame building and lot, No. 76 Canal st., s. s., 67.3 ft. w. of Allen st., adjoining above; lot same size	7,850

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front store, dwelling, and lot, No. 406 8th av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of 30th st.; lot 25x100, store 96 ft. deep	$40,000
1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 208 West 46th st., s. s., 138 ft. w. of Broadway; lot 20x100.5, house 60 ft. deep	19,000

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 five-story brick double tenement-house and lot, East 39th st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d av.; lot 25x98.9	$15,770

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 146 Wooster st., e. s., about 223 ft. n. of Prince st.; lot about 21.6x100	$9,900

By William Kennelly.

1 five-story brick tenement-house (two stores) and lease of lot, No. 158 7th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Avenue A; lot 25x90.10; term of lease, 5 years from May 1; ground rent, $300 per annum	$13,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, April 7.

Bank st., n. w. corner of Greenwich av., thence n. along Greenwich av. 156.8 ft. to 12th st., thence w. along 12th st. 96.10 ft., thence s. 191 ft. to Bank st., thence e. 119.6 ft. to beginning; Bedford st., s. w. corner of Commerce st., thence w. 175 ft. along Commerce st., thence s. 78.2 ft., thence e. 196.3 ft. to Bedford st., thence n. 75.4 ft.; Mott st., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Hester st., 25x100; L. G. Hart to H. Gomez; one-thirtieth part	$3,500
Norfolk st., w. s., (No. 57,) 19x26.6; Henrietta, wife of L. Silberstein, to H. Steinert	16,000
41st st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th av., 100x98.9; same to Rosetta, wife of H. Steinert	75,000
52d st., s. s., 14 ft. e. of 2d av., 19x100.5; L. Jacobs to Catharine, wife of S. Frazier	14,750
58th st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100.5; W. Sinclair, Referee, to C. B. Keogh	1,000
147th st., n. s., 91 ft. e. of King's Bridge road, 100x99.11; same to R. C. Combes	7,300
152d st., n. e. s., extending from Concord to Robbins av., 200x97.6; Executor of P. Dater to Mary C. S. and Helen C. Dayter	3,675
Oak av., n. e. corner Morse av., 143.3x100; Oak av., e. s., 143.3 ft. n. of Morse av., 50x100; E. F. Brown to Cornelia A. R., wife of P. N. Hudson	7,000
Summit av., n. s., 689.3 ft. w. of William's Bridge road, 50x100; Jefferson av., s. s., 664.3 ft. w. of William's Bridge road, 100x100; G. Opdyke to J. A. MacDonald	1,760
2d av., e. s., 80 ft. n. of 52d st., 10x100; Catharine Russell, infant, to F. Kroeble	300
6th av., s. w. corner of 113th st., 25.2x75; W. H. Gardiner, Referee, to J. Beesley	5,550
7th av., w. s., 24.8 ft. s. of 26th st., 21x100; heirs of H. Hartz to L. Michel, 4-5 part	12,800
Same property; J. Hartz, infant, to L. Michel, 1-5 part	3,200
7th av., e. s., 25.11 ft. n. of 12th st., 75x92; C. Brainerd, Referee, to W. Pinkney	10,700
11th av., n. e. corner of 70th st., 25.5x100; 11th av., s. e. corner of 71st st., 25.5x100; 11th av., n. w. corner of 71st st., 25x100; 11th av., s. w. corner of 71st st., 25.5x100; J. Wilcox to W. J. Pease	40,000

LEASE RECORDED.

3d av., n. e. corner of 14th st., 80.6x100, 21 years, per year	$5,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 43 WEST 48TH ST.—A FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone residence; size 21.6x55; lot ½ the block; completely and beautifully furnished. Will be sold at a bargain. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

WATER FRONT TO LEASE.—FOURTEEN lots, foot 31st st., East River; twenty feet water at low tide. LOWTHER & BROTHER, Corner 1st av. and 30th st.

MADISON AV., BETWEEN 42D AND 43D STS.—A splendid four-story medium-size residence, built by Messrs. Duggin & Crossman,) finished in hard wood; in perfect order. Price very low. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. K. F. PAGE, Manager, 38 Park row.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON WEST SIDE FOR SALE.

Eight of the row of twenty houses on 92d st., about 250 feet west of 8th av. or Central Park.

They are three stories, entirely new brown-stone fronts, high stoops, 20x50, lots full depth. Well finished, with all modern improvements. The balance of them are rented, the others can readily, and will be unless sold within a few days. The head of water is abundant, being supplied from the new reservoir at High Bridge. The furnaces are of the most approved pattern. This property is elegantly situated on high ground; the improvements already made and others rapidly going on to completion make it desirable as an investment.

They will be sold low. TERMS LIBERAL. Apply to SIDNEY C. GENIN, No. 144 West 46th st., or of JAMES M. HARTSHORNE & BRO., No. 35 Broad st., from 12 to 3.

CHARLES E. WHITE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER.
AGENT FOR ESTATES,
No. 4 Park place.
Entire charge and management taken of property in New-York City and Brooklyn. Special attention given to collecting rents, paying of taxes, insurance, &c.

FURNISHED.—A NEW CABINET-FINISHED four-story house, between 5th and Madison avs., near Central Park, for sale low, or to let at a moderate rent to a private family for one to three years; owner going abroad in May. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st., or of Rev. CLARENCE BUEL, owner, on the premises, No. 25 East 73d st.

FOR SALE ON MADISON AV.—AN ELEGANT English basement brown-stone house, about twenty feet wide, with fine open rear for light and air. Location elegant, overlooking and fronting on Madison square. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE; BEST business corner on 9th av.; will positively sell to give up business. JAMES USHER, No. 350 9th av.

A—THREE LOTS ON GANSEVOORT ST., near West, for sale or to lease cheap. Apply to M. LITTMAN, No. 240 West 55th st.

COME AND SEE PERFECT COOKING Ranges that heat the rooms above. Warranted. HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st., N. Y.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—NO. 317 WEST 51ST st.: to be seen any time; $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. RANDELL.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A DWELLING ON CLINTON AV., Brooklyn, near Fulton; large square double brick house, 42 by 42 feet; grounds 50 by 200; stable in the rear on Vanderbilt av.; house complete with all modern improvements; either with or without furniture. Possession immediately. Or would exchange for a desirable house in New-York. Address Box No. 2,827.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID SUMMER HOTEL PROPERTY AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., KNOWN AS THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.—The subscriber, a Referee for that purpose duly appointed by the Supreme Court, will sell at public auction, without reserve, the new and splendid hotel property at Saratoga Springs, known as the United States Hotel, on the 1st day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the front piazza of the hotel. This property consists of the large plot of ground on the corner of Broadway and Division st., in said village, on which is erected the hotel. Also, the plot of ground on Division st., on which is situated the barns, wash-house, laundry, and other out-buildings, which, together with the real estate and buildings, have cost over seven hundred thousand dollars. The subscriber, as agent of the Trustees, will also sell at the same time and place the furniture, fixtures, and equipments of said hotel, which have recently cost over two hundred thousand dollars.

The whole property constitutes the most complete and magnificent summer hotel in the world, capable of accommodating over one thousand guests.

For further particulars inquire of PUTNAM & EUSTIS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Saratoga Springs, or of the subscriber.

JOHN WILLARD LESTER, Referee.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, March 18, 1875.

ONLY ONCE IN A LIFETIME.—THE BEST property in the suburbs of New-York, and the choicest locations in the thriving young City of Flushing, six miles from New-York. Right in the heart and business centre of Flushing, with its 10,000 inhabitants, excellent schools, churches of all denominations, streets curbed, lighted with gas, water-pipes laid, sewers completed, streets elegantly shaded, and the best society residing in its limits, enjoying all the comforts to be had in New-York City; 100 trains daily; fare, 10½ cents, including ferriage; time, twenty minutes.

To be sold at auction, on the premises, at 1 o'clock WEDNESDAY, April 14, thirty-seven lots, situate on Main, Amity, and Locust sts., together with the fine old mansion (sixteen rooms) known as the "Leggett Property," and considered the most desirable in Flushing for business or residences.

Terms—10 per cent. on day of sale, 25 per cent. on April 28, and balance in five and ten years. Maps and passes can be had of G. EDW. CARLL, Auctioneer, at Flushing, and at BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

The building and machinery known as the BIRMINGHAM BLEACH WORKS, situated on the Housatonic River, near the village of Birmingham, Conn.; a never-failing water power, with easy access to New-York City by Naugatuck Railroad. Building is very substantially built of brick, and will be sold or let with or without machinery; suitable for a paper manufactory.

For terms, &c., apply to J. M. BOLTON, Agent, No. 55 Leonard st., New-York, or to OUSATONIC WATER COMPANY, E. N. Shelton, President, Birmingham, Conn.

A SPLENDID NEWLY-BUILT COTTAGE at your own price, lot 50x100, situate corner of Firstst. and Union av., in Flushing, six miles from this City, to be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder at auction, immediately after the sale of the thirty-seven choice lots known as the "Leggett Property," in the business centre of Flushing, on WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 1 o'clock. The dwelling and lot cost the builder $3,305, but will be sold peremptorily for what they will bring. Examine this chance to own a home and escape from landlords. For map and free passage apply to BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TERMS MODERATE—AT RICHFIELD Springs, Otsego County, N. Y., a country-seat, situated on an elevated position overlooking the village, at a quarter of an hour's walk from the depot, with eighty acres of land in fine farming condition; also, dwelling-house, (Swiss cottage,) barns, carriage-house, ice-house, (filled,) &c. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 68 Wall st., New-York, Or ELLWOOD & TULLER, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—EIGHTY-FOUR ACRES OF VALUABLE land, with a first-class dwelling, out-houses, and fine orchard, a paper-mill in operation, all in good order, situated in Springfield, one mile from the depot of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad at Millburn, and on the new boulevard through Orange; if not sold entire will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Apply to JENNINGS BROTHERS, Manufacturers of the Japanese paperware, No. 352 Pearl st., New-York City.

YONKERS REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

All kinds of property for sale or rent or exchange. Now is the time to secure homes cheap. Be particular to go at once to UNDERHILL'S office, directly opposite the depot at Yonkers. No doubt about your getting suited.

A VERY CONVENIENT MEDIUM SIZE house with improvements; in fine condition; partly furnished; a bargain; easy terms; two minutes from depots. F. TOMKINS (Woodside,) Newark, N. J., or H. C. BROWN, No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT—ON MAIN ST., WESTfield, N. J.; fifteen rooms and bath; stable; three minutes from depot, fifty-seven from Liberty st. WM. A. CROCKER, No. 150 Broadway, or D. W. LAMON, Westfield, N. J.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO Let—Nice country house; six bedrooms, good stable; near my residence; no chills and fever nor mosquitoes; near depot. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 26th st., New-York. THEO. AYRES, Morristown.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—IN THE VILLAGE OF Astoria, a cottage containing ten rooms; convenient to cars and ferry. Inquire of STEPHEN HIGBIE, Henry st., Astoria, or EDWARD JARDINE, No. 49 West 30th st.

GOOD STOCK FARM FOR SALE.—160 acres; price $1,400; with good building; good water; fifty acres improved; twenty-three acres of rye. For further particulars write to JOHN STEBENS, Quincy, Adams County, Wis.

ORANGE, N. J.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, (NO. 30 Pine st.,) offer for sale and rent (furnished or unfurnished,) some elegant properties. Mountain Cliff, Side or Ridge opposite.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF RIDGEWOOD, N. J., a house containing eight rooms; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of EDWARD JARDINE, No. 49 West 30th st.

CYPRESS HILL CEMETERY LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Three first-class lots, handsomely located. Inquire at No. 185 Duane st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GEERY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

B. W. HITCHCOCK'S AUCTION SALE OF thirty-seven remaining lots of "Leggett Estate," located in the business centre of Flushing, on the premises, WEDNESDAY, April 14, inst., at 1 o'clock.

Last October forty-nine lots on same block were sold, and since then nine fine stores and dwellings have been thereon erected, notwithstanding the "hard times." By attending this sale investors will profit by an opportunity seldom afforded to purchase first-class property in the finest suburb of New-York, at prices sure to be profitable to the buyers. Flushing has gas, water, sewerage, excellent schools, churches, and a wide-awake population of 10,000. Secure maps and passes, free, at No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON JEFFERSON, LOCUST, AND RIVER AVS., and on KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, 23d & 24th Wards. Under direction of S. J. BIDLACK, Referee, MONDAY, April 19, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

RIVER AVENUE.—4 lots 400 feet north James st.
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD.—8 lots s. w. corner Jefferson av.
JEFFERSON AVENUE.—2 lots near King's Bridge road.
LOCUST AVENUE.—3 lots near Ryer place.
Maps at office of Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS on 64th st., between Grand Boulevard and Central Park, under direction of Coudert Brothers, attorneys.—A. J. Bleecker & Son will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, two lots on 64th st., on the south side, 300 feet west of 8th av., (Central Park,) and about 300 feet easterly from the Boulevard, (Broadway,) each 25x100.5. Maps and particulars at No. 35 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate

BY AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1875, at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOMS, No. 111 BROADWAY, by order of the Trustees of the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

In Fifth Avenue,

On the corner of 19th St.,

That splendid plot of Ground, with the elegant stone Church edifice thereon, situated on the south-east corner 5th av. and 19th st. Size, 84x150 feet. This building, from its central location, could be admirably adapted for Library or Society purposes, or for Associations. As a plot of ground, it is well fitted for Mercantile purposes, Hotel, or French Flats. TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. on day of sale to be deposited in the United States Trust Company, accrued interest to go to purchaser. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, payable in or before five years. Twenty per cent. in or before three years, at option of purchaser, said option to be made before delivery of the deed. The balance of the purchase-money on delivery of the deed, and possession of the property on or before the 1st day of June. For pamphlets containing full particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine St.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS T. FERRIS, DECEASED.
FIFTY-THREE VALUABLE
CENTRAL PARK LOTS,
on
58TH AND 59TH STS.,
OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK,
NEAR 5TH AV. PLAZA;
Also, on
8TH AND 9TH AVS.,
69TH, 70TH, 79TH, 81ST, AND 82D STS.,
to be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 13,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

The sale includes
A LARGE PLOT OF TWENTY LOTS ON
58TH AND 59TH STS.,
west of the
5TH AV. PLAZA,
and opposite
CENTRAL PARK.
Suitable for Public Buildings, Hotels, Churches, &c.
THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE.
Two-thirds can remain on mortgage.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 11 EAST 38TH ST., WITH STABLE IN REAR ON 39TH ST.; HOUSES AND LOTS ON MONTGOMERY, HENRY, EAST 11TH STS. AND 1ST AV. BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JAMES MURPHY, deceased, ON THURSDAY, APRIL 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

EAST THIRTY-NINTH ST.—The first-class four-story brown-stone-front house and lot No. 11 East 38th st., north side, between 5th and Madison avs., lot 23.9x98.9.; also, the brown-stone front stable and lot No. 16 East 39th st., immediately in the rear of the 38th st. house; lot, 25x98.9.

MONTGOMERY ST.—House and lot No. 17 Montgomery st., corner of Henry st.

HENRY ST.—House and lot No. 254 Henry st., in the rear of the Montgomery st. house.

HENRY ST.—House and lot No. 240 Henry st., near Montgomery st.

EAST ELEVENTH ST.—Buildings and lots Nos. 311 to 333 East 11th st.

EAST ELEVENTH ST.—House and lot No. 342 East 11th st.

FIRST AV.—Houses and lots Nos. 173 and 175 1st av.

Sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Peremptory Sale.

SIXTH AVENUE.—The two very elegant and completely-finished first-class four-story and cellar Nova Scotia French-flat houses and stores, with every modern improvement and comfort for families, between 55th and 56th sts., and known as Nos. 999 and 1,001 6th av.; each house 25x60x70.

No. 101 WEST FIFTY-SIXTH ST.—74 feet west of 6th av.—Complete and superior finished four-story French flat house, with every improvement; lot, 30x110; location choice.

No. 217 EAST THIRTIETH ST.—Near 3d av.—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; all improvements; stable and carriage-house on rear; lot, 23x99; built for owner's use.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at office of Auctioneer, 111 Broadway, room F.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer,
Will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Robert Adair, deceased, the four-story brick house and lot, No. 88 Pine st., north side, 58.11 feet west of Front st.; size 16.11x22.11½. Other particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, April 13, at 12 M., at the sales-room, New-York, the superior three-story and basement house No. 163 East 90th st., with two lots adjoining laid out in garden, between 3d and Lexington avs.; 90th st. is the entrance to the Central Park; house contains all modern improvements. Maps and particulars at office, No. 35 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 80 Broadway.

TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 115 West 41st st., 60 feet deep, in good order; will have a Rollhaus range and stationary tubs put in. Can be seen between 9 and 12 o'clock. Inquire of EUGENE J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
RESIDENCES TO LET,
in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

TO LET—ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR WILLIAM'S Bridge, Harlem Railroad, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

TO RENT—ELABORATELY AND HANDSOMELY furnished—On East 47th st., close to 5th av., a handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x70x100; will be rented to a desirable private family only. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

NINTH WARD.—THE WHOLE OR PART OF three-story, high-stoop house, No. 109 Bank st.; also part of house No. 774 Greenwich st.; all modern improvements; large yards, good rear. RUFUS KING, No. 67 7th av.

APRIL LIST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses; reduced rentals!!! On and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

THIRTIETH ST., JUST WEST OF 5TH AV.—Exceptionally desirable medium-size high stoop furnished dwelling; rent low. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE MODERN BROWN-stone No. 15 East 42d st.; elegantly furnished throughout; replete with every improvement and convenience; can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For permit, inquire of PETER BRUNER, No. 75 King st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND—To let, a cottage, with one acre of ground attached; house contains five bedrooms, besides parlor, library, and dining-room; gas and water; rent $800. Apply to WITTEMORE & CO., No. 56 Exchange place.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING No. 506 West 22d st.; sixteen rooms, modern improvements; suitable for one or two families; rent $1,200; can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. Apply to WM. H. RANDEL, No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 27.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, SIX ROOMS, ALL light and well ventilated, with gas and water-closet on the floor, with wash-room in addition, with stationary tubs all in good order. Can be seen between 10 and 4. No. 232 West 17th st.

TO RENT—NO. 201 EAST 71ST ST., CORNER 3D av.—First-class flats; eight rooms; all the modern improvements; building 90 feet deep; rent moderate to good tenants. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

SEVERAL FINE THREE AND FOUR STORY houses, 74th st., between 4th av. and Central Park, to let very low to good tenants. FRANKFIELD, owner, No. 323 8th av.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR PARTIALLY FURNISHED, or for sale, that elegant medium-sized house, No. 667 5th av., opposite St. Thomas' Church. Apply to F. H. AMIDON, No. 220 5th av.

TO LET.—TWO DESIRABLE SUITES, EACH COMprising parlor, bedroom, bath, &c., in the handsomely located apartment-house No. 222 5th av., opposite Café Brunswick.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.—POSSESSION AT once.—The very fine high-stoop residence, No. 584 7th av., near 42d st. and Broadway cars; all improvements; fine order, $1,500. Owner, No. 723 6th av.

TO LET—VERY CHOICE FRENCH FLATS; NEW; all modern improvements; possession immediately; rent from May 1; first-class location. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—To lease, as furnished—Classon Point, on the Sound—large brick mansion, with extension, stables, &c.; twenty-five acres in fine timothy; garden with choice fruit; beautiful lawn sloping to bold water-front, with dock; bathing, boating, and fishing; high, healthful location; newly painted; boats from Fulton Market will stop, going and coming; time, thirty-five minutes; must be seen to be appreciated. The demand for houses in lower Westchester is unprecedented, owing to improved facilities; railroad, boats, or easy drive through Central Park. OLIVER BRYAN, No. 115 Broadway. City and Westchester Special.

TO LET OR LEASE.—FURNISHED HOUSE on Weehawken Heights, with about two acres of land, beautifully laid out and stocked with flowers, fruits, and vegetables; a small green-house, well filled with plants, and a conservatory adjoining the house, also filled; a spacious carriage-house, with two finished rooms for coachman; the house is large and handsome, in excellent order, and is supplied with fine spring water, gas, steam heater, and every modern convenience. The view of New-York City and bay cannot be excelled. Rent low to a good family. Address WEEHAWKEN, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND.—ONE house on Clermont Terrace, rent $550. One on Flushing road; has furnace and water conveniences; rent $600; both are beautifully situated, with fine gardens. Also, a large house, suitable for a boarding-house; all near two railroad stations. Newtown is twenty-five minutes from New-York, via 34th st. ferry, and 45 from James slip ferry. Two railroads from Hunter's Point. Apply to THOMAS WARREN, Newtown, or S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st., New-York.

TO RENT.—THE FURNISHED, COMMODIOUS house and grounds situated at Fort Tryon, Washington Heights, within five minutes of Hudson River Railroad, Inwood station, commanding one of the most picturesque views on the Hudson. The mansion and stables are in perfect order, house recently and handsomely furnished. Rent moderate to a genteel family. Apply to T. H. MESSENGER, No. 161 Maiden lane, New-York.

DESIRABLE DWELLINGS AT REASONABLE RENTS.—Medium-sized house, with good garden; rent $1,000. Large double house, partly furnished, with extensive grounds, coach-house and stable; rent, $2,500. These houses are elegantly situated on the banks of the Hudson, within fifteen minutes by train from 30th st., and are furnished with all modern conveniences for Summer or Winter residence. Inquire of EUGENE MURRAY, on the premises, foot of 141st st., North River, or of R. J. HOGUET, No. 112 Duane st.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING A four-story, brown-stone house, would rent, partially furnished, the basement parlors, second floor, and one room on the fourth floor at $1,200 per annum; the house is in complete order, and in a healthy location on the west side near the entrance to Central Park; possession May 1. Address JAMES JACKSON, Station G, City.

TO RENT—AT PIERMONT, WITHIN TEN MINutes of depot, the handsome place lately owned by George A. Jones; the place has 22 acres, mansion, stable, and garden; it will be rented for one or more years at a very low rent; its situation is very fine; elegant view of the Hudson for miles; fine neighborhood, and perfectly healthy. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO RENT—BY THE MONTH OR FOR A YEAR, within an hour's distance of New-York, near New-Brunswick, and on the Raritan River, a beautifully situated and thoroughly furnished country house, in perfect order; garden planted and made, and good stables attached. Apply to JOHN H. POOL, No. 33 Water st., New-York; or, C. L. HARDENBERGH, New-Brunswick, N. J.

TO LET, FURNISHED—IN BROOKLYN, ON the hill, a three-story, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, with all improvements and in perfect order, and will be let low to a good tenant. For particulars inquire of D. FOWLER, owner, No. 357 Fulton st., over City Bank of Brooklyn.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—AN ELEGANT suite of five rooms, with every convenience (no kitchen) on the second floor of the first-class house No. 33 East 17th st., north side Union square, next to Everett House; also single rooms for gentlemen by the year only; breakfast provided by janitor if desired.

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY MANSION, fully furnished; high-extensive views and grounds; tall pines, grapes, apples, &c., making a large vegetable garden; seven acres; stable. Would let thirty per cent. below value. Inquire of A. BROWN, No. 147 West 43d st., or LAZERTS & PHELPS, No. 62 Cedar st.

TO RENT—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100; the house is being put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine and No. 35 East 17th sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, AN elegant four-story house on 52d st., near 5th av. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

A VERY COMFORTABLE FOUR-STORY high-stoop house on 54th st., near 5th av., to rent, furnished. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE FOUR-story high-stoop house on 55th st., near 5th av., at $3,600 per annum. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEment four-story brown-stone house, in good order, 20x70x100, No. 34 West 10th st., near 5th av. Apply to owner, No. 314 West 34th st.

TO RENT.—HOUSE NO. 66 EAST 127TH ST.; three-story, high stoop, brick; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to E. A. CLARK, No. 2,343 3d av.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE in 54th st., between Madison and 4th avs.; either furnished or unfurnished; rent unfurnished, $1,800 per year. Apply to J. L. KING, 488 and 490 Broadway.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—NO. 169 EAST 82d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; high-stoop brown-stone twenty-feet house, with extra lot; rent low. J. LACY, No. 538 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 20 WAVERLEY PLACE, WELL LOcated and arranged for a large boarding-house; the corner building adjoining can be obtained if desired. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET.—AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNty, near depot, frame house, ten rooms; with garden, ice-house, &c. Apply to WILLIAM H. POPHAM, No. 51 Front st.

FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HIGH-STOOP house, three stories, bay window, to let, completely furnished, to a private family; very reasonable; possession any time this month. No. 128 East 31st st.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—HANDSOMELY FURnished parlors and bedrooms on second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen, without board; bath, &c. No. 102 East 23d st., second door from 4th av.

IN POUGHKEEPSIE.—TO LET, FURNISHED, or for sale, a double brick house in good order, with deep lot, pleasantly and centrally located; terms favorable. TRISTRAM COFFIN, Attorney, Poughkeepsie.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIdences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 38 Park row, Manager.

TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, No. 27 East 133d st., to let or lease; also a shop at No. 196 Franklin st. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE DWELLing, No. 56 West 49th st. For particulars, inquire on the premises after 10 o'clock A. M.

TO LET—SMALL HOUSES IN FIRST-CLASS LOCAtions, furnished or unfurnished; $1,000 to $1,500 a year. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164, ON FIRST FLOOR, THREE rooms, freshly decorated; suitable for a private apartment, or as offices; breakfast if desired.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL FLATS IN EAST 79TH ST. at reduced rents. Apply in the office, No. 326 East 79th st.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR OF THE HOUSE No. 18 4th av.: entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

FRONT OFFICES AND LOFTS TO LET. Apply to TAPSCOT BROS.' & CO., No. 86 South st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES
TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
BROAD AND WALL STS.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—ENTIRE BASEMENT, AND OFFICES IN second story, Nos. 14 and 16 Wall st.; in third and fourth stories, No. 18 Wall st.; entire basement and offices in third and fourth stories, No. 3 Nassau st.; entire first floor and offices in second story, No. 63 Wall st.; offices in second, third, and fourth stories, No. 149 Broadway.
Apply to
W. I. PAULDING,
No. 149 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway. K. F. PAGE, No. 38 Park row.

TO RENT.—SUITABLE FOR RENDERING ESTablishment or other business. Factory and lots on Newtown Creek, one mile from Hunter's Point. Property has stone bulk-head on creek of 65 feet front, and is 400 feet in depth. Brick factory one story, forty by eighty feet. Ample depth of water for lighter or steam-boat. Apply to JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth st.

WALL ST. OFFICES

TO LET OR LEASE, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS OR BROKERS.—Three light offices on the second and three on the fourth floors of No. 56 Wall st. Apply at No. 59 Pine st., Room No. 3, third floor.

CORNER STORE TO LET—FORMERLY OCcupied as a tea store; plate-glass windows. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. CAROLINE McRAE, No. 22 Gansevoort st., corner of Hudson st., or to R. T. B. EASTON, Attorney, &c., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LEASE — EXTRA-SIZED BUILDING NO. 40 Bleecker st.: desirably located for the book trade or furniture business, (on the same block with J. Ziegler & Co.) For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

AN EIGHTH AVENUE STORE AND BUILDing to lease for a term of years, corner 27th st.; alterations made by owner or tenant as may be agreed upon; very desirable corner. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 69 West 23d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
107TH TO 114TH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. | The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, April 10, EIGHTEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, BENEFIT of Miss Kate Claxton.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THIRD MONTH.
THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

Attracting majestic audiences of 3,000.
Mr. RIGNOLD as the YOUNG MONARCH.
Begins evenings at 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15. Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, April 16, at 8,

Sixth and Last Symphony Concert,

SOLOIST, MME. MADELINE SCHILLER, PIANO.
Symphony in C, "Jupiter," (Koechel, 551)......Mozart
Concerto No. 5 in E flat, Op. 94, (new)......Rubinstein
MME. MADELINE SCHILLER and ORCHESTRA.
Symphony No. 7 in "A," Op. 92......Beethoven
Admission, $1 and $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can be had on and after MONDAY at Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 714 Broadway, and No. 33 Union square.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, April 16, at 8, and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 17, at 2,
THEO. THOMAS'
LAST CONCERTS OF THE SEASON.
SOLOISTS! MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY.
The distinguished Prima Donna Contralto, will make on these occasions her last appearance in New-York.
MR. H. A. BISHOFF, TENOR.
The sale of tickets will commence on Monday.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
Grand success of the fearless lady gymnast,
Mlle. LEONA DARE.
The WORRELL SISTERS in FRIDOLIN.
Reappearance of SOL SMITH RUSSELL.
First appearance of the great Irish vocalist,
Mr. PAT RODNEY,
with the best company in America.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL
FRIDAY, APRIL 9, AT 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
PARIS BY NIGHT. New Entertainments in the Lectorium. PARIS BY NIGHT.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23D ST. and 4th av.—The Fiftieth Grand Annual EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, now open Day and Evening.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SCHOOL, where music is a leading study and French the language of the house, a little girl would be received on favorable terms, as class-mate to an intelligent child under twelve. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 7, Babylon, Long Island.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MT. PLEASANT INST.—PRIVATE CLASSES FOR Boys. Amherst, Mass., est. 1846. H. C. Nash, A.M., Prin.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND SPANISH, and every educational branch in these languages thoroughly taught by Miss D. A. Address No. 406 West 28th st.

PUPILS FITTED FOR COLLEGE BY AN experienced tutor. Address HARVARD '69, Box No. 110 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS DESIRING competent teachers will find them by applying to Mrs. Mitchell's Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN H. ROEHRS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, at my office, No. 458 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1875, at 2 P. M., all the book accounts, debts, and claims of every nature and kind now due and owing to the estate of said bankrupt. Also, all the right, title, and interest of said bankrupt in and to a certain piece or parcel of land situated in the town of Farmingdale, partly in Queens County and partly in Suffolk County, State of New-York. Full particulars of said property can be obtained, and a list of the claims to be sold, containing the names and last known addresses of the debtors, and the amounts of the several debts, can be seen any day, at my said office, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.—Dated this 1st day of April, 1875.
ERNST G. WIECHMANN, Assignee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. —For the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS ROWE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Thomas Rowe, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 26th day of April A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 5,040.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY CLEWS and ERNEST ZEIDLER, co-partners, doing business under the firm name of HENRY CLEWS & CO., bankrupts.—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1875, Henry Clews and Ernest Zeidler, of the City of New-York, co-partners doing business under the firm name of Henry Clews & Co., have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever, to me as Trustee upon trust, for the benefit of all the creditors of said bankrupts, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of section 5,103 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title, "Bankruptcy."
CORNELIUS F. TIMPSON, Trustee,
No. 7 Nassau st., room No. 2.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. VANDER ROEST, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned, through Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., auctioneers, will sell on the 12th day of April, 1875, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at No. 465 Broome street, New-York City, all the stock, manufactured and unmanufactured, machinery, fixtures, &c., belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of crude and manufactured ostrich feathers, artificial flowers, and materials for making the same, complete set of dies and presses for making leaves, steam boiler, tools, and all the implements to complete a factory.
(Signed) EMANUEL M. ANGEL, Assignee.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

RENT, $2,750.—TO LET, FOR BUSINESS AND manufacturing purposes, the fine five-story brick building situated in Rivington st., near Bowery. Apply at the office, No. 195 Chrystie st.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORES NOS. 416 AND 418 4th av., lately altered; separately or together, with or without dwellings. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,272, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO RENT.—STORE AND BASEMENT AND FIRST floor of house No. 883 8th av., separate or together. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVing two unfurnished rooms may find an occupant by addressing A. D., Box No. 135 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
FOREVER CLOSES
P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME IN NEW-YORK!

IT IS POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO DAYS,
IT IS POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO DAYS,
IT IS POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO DAYS,
IT IS POSITIVELY THE LAST TWO DAYS,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
AND WILL NEVER AGAIN EXHIBIT IN THIS CITY!
AND WILL NEVER AGAIN EXHIBIT IN THIS CITY!
AND WILL NEVER AGAIN EXHIBIT IN THIS CITY!
AND WILL NEVER AGAIN EXHIBIT IN THIS CITY!

AT THE CLOSE OF THE REGULAR PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING, THE ENTIRE ENTERPRISE, WITH ITS 1,800 MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, ITS 800 HORSES, ITS WONDERFUL TRAINED ANIMALS, AND ITS WILDERNESS OF GILDED CHARIOTS AND GRAND ACCESSORY PARAPHERNALIA, WILL MOVE BY SIX SPECIAL TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA, WHERE IT WILL OPEN FOR A SHORT SEASON, MONDAY, APRIL 12. OPEN AT 1 AND 6:30.

STEINWAY HALL. SPECIAL.
THE CONCERT OF THE SEASON.
For the benefit of the widow of the late W. H. DAVIS.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, April 9.
When a brilliant array of volunteer Artists assist in a NOTOBLE PROGRAMME.

Mme. MARIE SALVOTTI,	Herr ADOLPH SOHST,
Mrs. M. D. SIMMONS,	Mr. A. H. PEASE,
Mr. WM. CASTLE,	Miss JENNIE LEWIS,
Miss SOPHIA HEILBRON,	Mr. G. W. MORGAN,
Mr. GEORGE SWEET,	Signor AGRAMONTE.

TICKETS, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra, for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Hall.

PARK THEATRE, LAST NIGHTS.
LAST NIGHTS
of
MR. FRANK MAYO
and
DAVY CROCKETT,
A romance of the forest, in which there is no Indians or murder.
MISS ROSA RAND AS ELEANOR VAUGHN.
LAST NIGHTS.
LAST NIGHTS.
LAST NIGHTS.
MATINEE SATURDAY.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS.
The GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA in SIX ACTS and TEN TABLEAUX. Produced with new scenery by ARRIOGONIA, CULBERT, FARREN, and WATSON. Machinery by HARRY WEST and assistants. Costumes by LOUIS CARLAND. Properties by F. H. HOPELE. Music by BENJAMIN J. DEAN. Gotten up at an expense of $25,000, and now the great sensation of EUROPE and NEW-YORK.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera House, Broadway and 29th st.
THE SPELLING MATCH, THE BLACKBIRDS, &c.
WAMBOLD'S SINGS
"LITTLE ROBIN, TELL KITTY I'M COMING."
Seats secured. MATINEE. SATURDAY, at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

BOARDERS SOLICITED.—CHILDREN FROM infants to seventeen years old will be well cared for, with or without nurses; situation on an eminence overlooking the village, and surroundings of Walton; healthy location, excellent water; references exchanged. For further particulars inquire immediately of Mrs. J. B. HOWLAND, Walton, Delaware Co., N. Y.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent handsomely-furnished apartments, en suite, with private bath, &c.; to physicians, or a party of gentlemen wishing to make an arrangement for the year, a very liberal concession in price will be made.

TO LET—FIRST OR SECOND FLOOR OF ENGLISH basement house, No. 22 East 41st st., for physician; second floor, splendid light, for dental office; also, a physician's office—30th st., between Broadway and 5th av.; fine locations.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING AN elegant house near Madison square offer a floor of two large rooms, bath, &c., with or without board. Address ST. JAMES, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—To let, an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, to a party of gentlemen or small family; private table or breakfast only; also other rooms; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—A spacious suite of apartments on parlor floor; also, from May 1, entire second floor, with or without private table, in the pleasantly situated double house No. 45 5th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, newly furnished, with piano, &c., en suite or separately, with or without private table; single rooms to gentlemen, without board.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—PARlor and bed-room, second floor front; large room, third floor, with board to parties desiring a refined home.

NO. 36 IRVING PLACE. OPPOSITE THE WESTMINSTER HOTEL.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen of the highest respectability only.

ELEVENTH ST., NO. 169 WEST. NEAR 6th av., handsomely furnished, second story, front rooms, with first-class board for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294.—ONE SUITE OF HANDsomely-furnished apartments, every convenience, with board; also front room for single gentleman; terms moderate; references.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST.—GENTLEMEN DEsiring first-class accommodations, with or without board, will find elegant rooms at the above number; house strictly first class.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 63 WEST.—TO let, with first-class board, well-furnished rooms on third story, singly or en suite; also, table board; references exchanged.

ELEVENTH ST., NO. 160 WEST, NEAR 6TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished front rooms, with first-class board, to permanent parties only; references given and required.

NO. 215 EAST 15TH ST.—A SECOND FLOOR TO rent, with first-class board, to adults only; also, parlor and bed-room on first floor; house just put in thorough order; best of references.

THIRD-STORY ROOM TO LET, WITH board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, in an American family; also hall-room; terms moderate; reference. 236 West 37th st. No moving.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR OF three large rooms; bath-room, closets, &c., with private table, or to gentlemen without board.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST.—TWO OR THREE desirable furnished rooms, gas, bath, &c., without board; terms moderate.

NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST.—A FINE FURNISHED room, third story, front, in a private family; water, gas, ample closets, and every convenience.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADway—Two rooms on the third floor, with board; also, suite of rooms on second floor by May 1.

TWO CONNECTED ROOMS, BACK AND front, furnished, for gentlemen, together or separately. No. 35 West 10th st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD-floor room for gentleman and wife; superior board.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—THIRD-STORY FRONT rooms to let, with board; references.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—FOR TWO ADULTS, A WHOLE THIRD floor, with private meals, in a quiet house. Address F. S., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

KISSINGEN SPRINGS, GERMANY.

Season from April 15, to Sept. 30. Station on the Bavarian Railroad. Romantic location, salubrious air, splendid woods with pleasure walks, first-class hotels and private lodgings, grand and magnificent accommodations for the use of the springs, exquisite orchestra, theatre, reading-rooms, &c. The world-renowned springs Rakoczy, Pandur, and Maxbrunnen, in connection with unsurpassed cold and warm, salt, gas, and Moor baths, Russian, and Irish, Roman steam-baths, whey cure, &c., for chronic catarrh of the stomach and bowels, ulcers in the stomach, cramps in the stomach, costiveness and swelling of the liver, gallstone, jaundice, fatty degeneration of the liver, swelling of the spleen, abdominal plethora, hemorrholds, gout, chronic articular and muscular rheumatism, congestions to the brain, to the spine, and irritability of the same, chronic inflammation of the uterus and of the ovaries, sterility, catarrh of the bladder, chronic bronchial and laryngeal catarrh, diabetes and affections of the kidneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
HOUSES CROWDED! LAUGHTER INCESSANT.

THE BIG BONANZA!

50TH TO 57TH PERFORMANCES.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
Ladies' Bonanza Matinee, Saturday, 1:30.
, Seats may be secured twenty days in advance.

STEINWAY HALL. FIELDS.
MONDAY, APRIL 12, 8 P. M.,

MR. JAMES T. FIELDS,

The eminent Publisher and Author,
Will deliver, for the first time in New-York, his popular lecture, entitled
A PLEA FOR CHEERFULNESS.
Admission, 75 cents: with seat, $1. For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway; Putnam's, No. 308 4th av.; Mitchell & Seixas', No. 908 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
FRIDAY EVENING, April 9,
Also,
SATURDAY MATINEE, April 10,
will be given the final representations for the present of the
ROMANCE
OF
A POOR YOUNG MAN.
Characters by Messrs. H. J. MONTAGUE, JOHN GILBERT, J. W. CARROLL, J. B. POLK, E. M. HOLLAND, G. F. BROWNE, Misses ADA DYAS, IONE BURKE, EFFIE GERMON, Mme. PONISI, and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 10,
will be presented a new adaptation of the celebrated romantic French play "Les Filles des Marbres," entitled,
RAFAEL,
with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS,
and the following
DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS:

PHYDEAS, RAFAEL,	Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
DIOGENES, M. VESGENAIS,	Mr. HARRY BECKETT
ALCIBIADES, FREDERICK,	Mr. J. W. CARROLL
GEORGIAN, CHATEAU-MARGEAUX,	Mr. E. PLYMPTON
BOISDORE	Mr. J. B. POLK
LORD MERTON	Mr. C. E. EDWIN
ASPASIA, MARCO,	Miss ADA DYAS
LAIS, CLEMENTINE,	Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE
PHRYNE, FEDORA,	Miss FLORA MACDONALD
MARIE	Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS
MME. DUCHATLET	Mme. PONISI
MARIETTA	Miss KATE BARTLETT

AIMEE FAREWELL MATINEE SATURDAY.
LAST MATINEE OF LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
LYCEUM THEATRE TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 1.30,
LAST AIMEE and PARFUMEUSE MATINEE.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE'S FAREWELL.
AIMEE IN LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
the sprightliest of French Operas Bouffe.
AIMEE in her original creation, ROSE MICHON, unanimously declared her best character.
GREAT HIT OF LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE,
which enjoyed a run of 200 nights in Paris.
LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE,
THE JOLLIEST OF FRENCH OPERAS BOUFFE,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
with new scenery, costumes, properties, appointments,
Next week RISTORI two nights and Wednesday Matinee. AIMEE the balance of the week for the last performances of LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
Wednesday ev'ng, April 14. Thursday ev'ng, April 15.
Friday ev'ng, April 16. Saturday, April 17.
LAST NIGHTS OF LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
First appearance in six months of
MLLE. GANDON AND MONS. DE BEER.

RISTORI'S RETURN. LYCEUM THEATRE.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY AND WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
MONDAY, April 12, ELIZABETH, Queen of England.
TUESDAY, April 13, LUCREZIA BORGIA,
and the celebrated sleep-walking scene from Shakespeare's sublime tragedy MACBETH.
WEDNESDAY, RISTORI MATINEE, Marie Antoinette.
Prices as before. Sale commences this morning.
Thursday, April 15, Newark. Friday, April 16, Brooklyn.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.
Musical Director..........MAX MARETZEK
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, April 9, at 8,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE, April 10, at 1:30,
First time Flotow's new opera, in three acts,
L'OMBRA,
(THE SHADOW.)

GINA	Miss A. RANDALL
VESPINA	Miss M. HOFFMAN
FABRIZIO	Signor BENFRATELLI
MIROUET	Signor TAGLIAPIETRA

General admission, $1; reserved seats, (extra,) $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Boxes $8 and $10.
Seats at Academy, and at 114 and 701 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Musical Director..........MAX MARETZEK
MONDAY EVENING, April 12, at 8,
Flotow's new opera in three acts,
L'OMBRA.
General admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra; Family circle, 50 cents.
Seats now for sale at Academy, Brooklyn, and No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
OLD TIMES AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Carriages may now be ordered at 10:45 P. M.
AHMED.
THE SUPREME SPECTACLE of the AGE TRIUMPHANT.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.,)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A BRILLIANT TONED 7 1-4 OCTAVE, four round cornered, carved-leg Bradbury pianoforte, used eight months, cost $1,000, for $300; stool, cover, music cabinet, and box for shipping.
Also, two parlor suits, in satin, cost $900, for $450.
Bedroom suits, carpet, &c., for less than half cost; used by private family six months.
Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av., New-York City.

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CHURCH AFFAIRS.

THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION—REPORTS FROM ELDERS—THE FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY—RESOLUTIONS IN RELATION TO THE FORMATION OF NEW CHARGES—NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED TO FULL CONNECTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, April 8, 1875.

After an hour of devotional exercises, commencing at 8 A. M., the second day's business session of the New-York Conference was opened by the calling of the roll and the reading of the minutes of the previous day, Bishop Ames presiding. The examination of the characters of Effective Elders was resumed, commencing with Presiding Elder A. K. Sanford's district, (Prattsville,) which was not finished the day before. That concluded, Rev. Mr. Goss, Presiding Elder of the Ellenville District, made his report. He said it had been a prosperous year in his district, twelve or thirteen hundred conversions having taken place, the most extensive revival having taken place in the Grahamville charge, where 250 had been converted. Rev. Mr. Marks, Pastor of the Middletown Church, on invitation, came forward and spoke about the embarrassed condition of his charge. He said the funded debt two years ago was $20,000 and floating debt between $10,000 and $12,000. Middletown has been building more churches than she can pay for. He urged prompt movements to obliterate the floating debt, which would save the church. Rev. J. V. Bates, Presiding Elder of the Newburg District, presented a report. He said that the church enterprise commenced at Cornwall last year is now completed. The Second Church of Newburg, partly destroyed by fire last year, has been rebuilt. At Saugerties the parsonage has been rebuilt and improved.

The following were appointed a committee of five to confer with Dr. Newman in relation to the sufferers of Nebraska: Ferris, Hermance, Abbott, Wheatley, Edmonds.

Rev. Dr. Rusk, Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, addressed the conference in behalf of that society, which he said was the youngest of the Methodist Church, and urged the conference to do all it could to advance its interests. He believed that the negro problem is not yet solved. There is no running out of the millions of colored people, and he wanted to know what is to be done with them. They must either be educated or they will wreck the Republic. The Aid Society has already taught 50,000 colored persons to read and write, thus lifting them up into manhood. Forty thousand have been taught in the Sunday-schools, and 5,000, who were taught by the society, are now teaching themselves, and the society has $500,000 worth of school property all over the South. The terrible amount of ignorance among the colored people in the South cannot be realized. The speaker asked the members of conference to make collections for his society a regular thing, the same as other collections in their various churches.

At the conclusion of the speaker's remarks, the assistants appointed by the General Treasurer filed through the aisles, collecting the statistics and moneys from each minister taken at their respective churches.

Rev. Mr. Hermance presented the following:

Whereas, The formation of new charges by the division of congregations and churches is a matter of great importance, and ought not to be done without grave deliberation; and

Whereas, Under the practice and usage of our system of church government it devolves upon the Presiding Bishop to determine each and every case brought before him for action; and

Whereas, It often occurs that the Presiding Bishop determines such cases upon the sole representation of the Presiding Elder of the district within the bounds of which such action is sought; therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of the New-York Annual Conference, respectfully request the General Conference, to assemble at St. Louis, May 1, 1876, through the appropriate committee, to take into consideration the propriety of framing and enacting a rule of discipline which shall make it the duty of the Presiding Bishop, in every case of application by the Presiding Elder for the division of a church, charge, circuit, or station, to consult with the Pastor or Pastors [illegible] having jurisdiction, and to seek such other information as may be available to enable him to form a correct judgment in the given case.

Action postponed.

The fourth question was taken up, "Who are admitted into full connection?" The following named constituted the class: George N. Pratt, Jesse Ackerman, F. Mason North, Charles Sager, J. L. Gamble, C. R. North, Robert Kay, S. P. Galloway, Henry C. Masten, and Josiah Tetley.

They took front seats, when Bishop Ames addressed them in an impressive manner. He urged them to avoid endeavoring to preach popular sermons, and not to be afraid of crossing their congregations. He criticised the character of the press of the present day, the slanders and gossip the newspapers contain, and urged the new ministers before him to frown them down.

A special committee of six, to consider the case of the Middletown Church, was then appointed as follows: Messrs Ferris, Foss, Wiley, Ridgway, King, and Lodge.

Rev Louis Gunn's application for restoration of orders was taken up. Rev. Mr. Ackert said the only thing against Mr. Gunn was his radical anti-slavery proclivities in anti-slavery times. They brought him into bad repute. His application to be restored to the full powers of a Methodist minister was granted.

The conference was then adjourned by singing the Doxology and a benediction till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE NEW-YORK EAST M. E. CHURCH.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION—ADDRESSES AND COMMUNICATIONS—THE BOOK CONCERN AND DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY—OTHER REPORTS AND PROCEEDINGS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MERIDEN, Conn., Thursday, April 8, 1875.

The second day's session of the New-York East Annual Conference of the M. E. Church occurred to-day, Bishop Andrews presiding. The opening religious exercises were conducted by the venerable Seymour Landon, a superannuated member of the conference, who joined it in 1818. Rev. J. M. Buckley announced the reception by him of a telegram from the New-England Conference, now in session at Springfield, Mass., inviting the New-York East Conference to hold a reunion meeting with that body at Hartford on Saturday afternoon. After a protracted discussion the invitation was accepted, and Revs. W. H. Boole, J. M. Buckley, and Rev. Dr. Ketteil, of Hartford, were chosen a committee to make the preliminary arrangements.

Communications from the Board of Education, the Seaman's Friend Society, and other organizations were received and referred to the appropriate standing committees. The annual report of the Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, N. J., was then read by the Secretary, who was followed by Dr. James Strong, of that institution, who spoke relative to its condition. He declared that the buildings allotted to use of students were filled to their utmost capacity, and that no more students at present could be received. He made also a brief reference to his recent travels in Palestine and other portions of the East, and to the operations of the American Exploration Society at present making investigations in that region.

Rev. Dr. Nelson, of the New-York Book Concern, defended it from the allegation made in certain quarters that its publications were higher in price than similar publications published elsewhere. He declared that sixty-one new Sabbath-school books had been placed on the catalogue during the past year.

Revs. William McAllister, Thomas H. Burch, and A. S. Graves were constituted a committee to confer with a similar committee from the Kansas and Nebraska Conferences concerning the destitution prevailing there, owing to the operations of the grasshoppers.

The names of the preachers in the North Long Island District were called, according to the usual custom, and nothing being alleged against them, their character passed. Revs. M. L. Scudder, D. D., of the Bridgeport District, and B. Pillsbury, of the New-Haven District, gave an account of the work accomplished the previous year. Missions had been organized at Danbury and Waterbury, in the Bridgeport District. Parsonages had been built at Windsor Locks and Clinton, in the New-Haven District. In each district revivals had prevailed at various points; church debts had been paid, and new enterprises were projected. In consequence of ill health, Rev. J. R. Bryan, of Windsor Locks, had been compelled to take a vacation to the South, and for the same cause Rev. F. P. Tower, of Norwalk, would be transferred to the California Conference.

At 3 P. M. the anniversary of the Ladies' and Pastors' Union was celebrated, when addresses were made by Mrs. Anne Wittenmeyer and Miss Almira Losee.

At 8 A. M. each day a conference prayer-meeting, directed by Rev. John S. Inskip, is held. At the close of this morning's session several visiting clergymen from other conferences and several Pastors of churches of other denominations in this city were introduced by Bishop Andrews.

This evening a reception to Bishop Andrews, together with a reunion of the conference, took place at the residence of Charles Parker.

PRESBYTERIAN CONFEDERATION.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE LONDON CONFERENCE—THE FINAL PROPOSAL OF THE AMERICAN CHURCHES NEARLY READY.

The committee of delegates from the Presbyterian churches throughout the country, appointed to draft resolutions to be submitted to the General Conference which takes place in London on July 20, met last evening in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Morris K. Jesup presided and announced the object of the meeting.

A grand conference of delegates from the Presbyterian churches all the world over is to take place in July in London, having for its object the confederation of the various branches of the Presbyterian order. The delegation from each county will be expected to submit the opinions and wishes of the churches which they shall represent. At the meeting last evening, papers were read and submitted by Drs. McCosh, Hatfield, and Mathews. Dr. McCosh's paper suggested that a conference of the churches should be held every three years, to consider measures calculated to advance the interest of the Church and civilization. The following committee was appointed to consider the suggestions of these papers, and decide on a draft of the paper to be finally submitted to the London Conference as the wishes of the churches of this country: Rev. Drs. McCosh, Hatfield, Jenkins, Dales, Crosby, Ganse, McAllister, Mathews, and Hutton. They decided to meet on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

Messrs. M. K. Jesup, James Stewart, Allan Hay, and Rev. Dr. Prime were appointed a Committee on Finance. The delegates to the London Conference will be selected by each church.

SOUTHERN CONVOCATION OF NEW-YORK.

The Southern Convocation of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-York was held in Trinity Church, Mt. Vernon, Westchester County, on Wednesday. The regular morning prayers were read by the Rector and Rev. R. J. Hooper, of Lebanon Springs. Among the members present were Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese, Rev. C. B. Wyatt, of Westchester, Dean of the convocation, Rev. F. Mansfield, of Spring Valley, Rev. A. B. Ives, of Tuckahoe, Rev. W. B. Hooper, Rector of Trinity Church, Mt. Vernon. The litany was read by Rev. F. Mansfield, and the communion office was taken by the Bishop and the Dean, and the Bishop delivered an address on the missions of the diocese. A large congregation was present. The ladies connected with the church had decorated the altar with calla lilies and other beautiful flowers and flowering vines. The business meeting of the convocation was held at the residence of Col. William A. Seaver, one of the Wardens. Rev. C. Higbee, of Pelham, read an essay on Evangelists, which was followed by an animated discussion, at 7:30 P. M. A missionary meeting was held in the church. The Dean, Rev. Edward Guilbert, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Tarrytown, and Rev. Dr. Morsell, of City Island, officiated in the service, and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Morsell on Foreign Missions, Rev. Dr. Moore, of Paterson, N. Y., on the work in Putnam County, Rev. Mr. Mansfield on the work in Rockland County, Rev. Mr. Guilbert on the work of the convocation, and the Dean on Egotism as a Hindrance to the Work of Missions. The congregation in the evening was quite large and attentive. In addition to the clergymen named, Rev. W. S. Coffey, Rector of St. Paul's Church, East Chester, Rev. J. H. Watson, of New Rochelle, and Rev. W. W. Montgomery, of Mamaroneck, were present in the evening. The next convocation will be held at Spring Valley, Rockland County, in July, on which occasion the preacher will be Rev. W. B. Hooper, and the essayist Rev. W. F. Lewis.

THE NEW ITALIAN SCHOOL-HOUSE.

THE WORK OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY—FORMAL OPENING LAST EVENING—ADDRESSES BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT AND OTHERS.

The twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Italian School of the Children's Aid Society was celebrated last evening by the formal opening of the new school-house No. 156 Leonard street. The erection of this handsome structure was commenced last Spring, on a lot purchased for $21,500. It was desired by the friends of the institution that the building should contain spacious class-rooms for both adults and children, music rooms for the school band, a hall for festivals and entertainments seating 800 persons, and other necessary apartments. These features, with some additions, have been provided in the new building, which covers an area of about sixty by eighty feet, and is four stories high, exclusive of the basement. This contains proper heating apparatus, and rooms for bathing and washing, which is subdivided into compartments. The first story is divided into large class-rooms, and so arranged by the introduction of folding-doors as to be used separately or in conjunction. The second story is arranged in a like manner, while a greater portion of the third and fourth floors is devoted to the hall. The front part is used for class-rooms, which have been so arranged as to open fully into the hall, if desired; so that not only the largest hall accommodations are secured for special occasions, but a number of class-rooms for ordinary use, which may be entirely separated from it. The hall is painted in soft, pleasant colors. Back of the platform there are seats, rising gradually as they recede, for about 400 children. The halls and passages are all spacious and well lighted. The janitor has several apartments in an extension, where there is also a teachers' sitting-room, neatly furnished. The exterior of the building is of Philadelphia pressed brick, brown, and Nova Scotia stone. The first story is entirely of stone, and massively treated. The style is very appropriately "Italian," and the combination of stone and brick work is such as to produce an unusually pleasing effect of color. The whole has been very substantially and excellently constructed. The cost of the building has been about $36,000.

The exercises attending the opening last evening, were held in the hall, which was decorated for the occasion with the American and Italian flags, and paintings of Washington and King Victor Emanuel. The assemblage of invited guests present was very large, and included Mr. William Cullen Bryant, Hon. William A. Booth, President of the Children's Aid Society, Consul General De Luca, Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, Howard Potter, Judge Kirkland, Judge Van Vorst, Charles E. Whitehead, Rev. Dr. W. M. Taylor, and Prof. Batta. Hon. William A. Booth, who presided, in a few remarks touching the general scope of the Children's Aid Society, and descriptive of the new building, introduced Mr. Howard Potter, who read a report prepared by Mr. Charles L. Brace, who was detained by illness from being present. The report embodied reminiscences of the benighted condition of the Italian poor of this City previous to the founding of the school and the commencement of the efforts to ameliorate their condition. At that time they were packed in buildings situated in the Five Points, the filthy and loathsome surroundings of which had no equal in any other part of the City. In the midst of this dirt and degradation the Italian population were yet exceedingly honest, and it was plain that education would save them from the temptations that surrounded them. The padrone business was then in full sway, degrading the younger portion of the colony. The effect of the introduction of a school in the neighborhood was soon manifest in an entire reformation in the habits and mode of living of the people. Those who were organ-grinders twenty years ago are to-day eminently respectable mechanics of good moral character and excellent citizens.

Mr. E. P. Fabbri, Treasurer of the Italian Building Fund, read a statement of the contributions to the fund and the expenditure of erecting the school, showing a present indebtedness of about $25,000.

Mr. Wm. Cullen Bryant, who was next introduced, said that he supposed there was nobody present who did not congratulate the Children's Aid Society and the community at large on the success of the enterprise which had erected this fine establishment. Every person who observed what was passing in the busy thoroughfares of the City was constantly coming in contact with the children of Italian immigrants, bright-eyed little ones, whose faces were indicative of rare intelligence in many instances. It was a great and noble work to withdraw these children from bad company and evil occupations, and train them up in the way they should go. It was in their time of life that good impressions were soonest made and sunk deepest. A tender sapling is easily forced into a particular shape, but let it grow into a sturdy tree and it will not alter its shape even by the force of hurricanes. The Children's Aid Society had done a grand work. It was partly owing to its efforts that the pockets of his hearers were not picked while on their way to the school building, or that they were not instilled with a fear of being stricken by a blow from a slung-shot while on their homeward journey.

Judge Hooper C. Van Vorst, the next speaker, said that the success of the project of building the school was in itself encouraging to those desiring to engage in future enterprises of the kind in the cause of humanity. He looked upon popular education such as that being dispensed by the public schools and the Children's Aid Society as the salvation of the State. It uprooted ignorance, which was the breeder of crime. On a broad and generous educational system depended the safety of the people from the manifold evils that beset their path.

After other addresses by Rev. Dr. Taylor, Prof. Botta, and Consul General De Lucca, the exercises were brought to a close by the dismissal of the 500 pupils of the school, who occupied seats on a raised platform facing the audience.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE.

The Directors of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company have held several meetings in this City recently for the purpose of reorganization, in order to relieve it from the control of persons connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad. David Salomon, Strickland Kneass, A. J. Cassatt, and M. Franklin have resigned their positions as Directors, and Messrs. H. A. Nelson, J. O. Whitehouse, George E. Gaylord, and O. H. Booth, of Poughkeepsie, and John T. Clark, of Boston, have been elected Directors to fill these vacancies. The entire change in the board has not yet been completed, but it is expected that other resignations, already presented, will be acted upon shortly.

ART SALE AT LEAVITT'S.

Last night the auction sale of fine modern paintings from the private gallery of George H. Andrews, Esq., of this City, was resumed at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. The attendance was very large, and the bidding was quite spirited, the desire to possess some of the really fine specimens offered enabling the auctioneer to obtain handsome prices. The sale was commenced at 8 o'clock, with No. 76 of the catalogue, and ended at No. 150, every intervening piece being put up and sold. Following is the number and name of picture, name of artist, prices realized, and name of purchaser, in all cases where the latter could be obtained:

No. 76, "Sketch—Uhlan in Rain Storm," Bergbaus, $20; No. 77, "Idolatry," F. Bellew, $12; No. 78, "Sacrilege," F. Bellew, $15; No. 79, "Still Life," Eugene St. De Victor, $15; No. 80, "Noonday Meal," J. Wengler, $14; No. 81, "Devotions," J. Wengler, $15; No. 82, "Minding Baby," J. Wengler, $14; No. 83, "Goldsmith's Arch at Rome," and No. 84, "Roman Forum," sold together, at $26 each; No. 85, "The Blacksmith," F. O. C. Darley, $50; No. 86, "Hills on the Hudson," W. H. Thwaites, $20; No. 87, "Mount Kearsarge, North Conway, N. H.," W. A. Thwaites, $20; No. 88, "Herring Sale—Coast of Yarmouth," J. Andrews, $22 50; No. 89, oil sketch, "Caselly Pier," E. Hayes; No. 90, "The Stork," A. Dellessard, $20; two companion pieces, "Flowers," Miss Lawton, each $30; "The Charge," Cattemure, $105, sold to Mr. Samuels; No. 94, "Portrait of a Horse of the Prince of Hohenzollern," E. Volkerts, $11; No. 95, "Feeding Chickens," W. McEwen, $31; No. 96, "Clear Lake, California," H. O. Young, $32 50; No. 97, "Baker's Bay, Colorado River, Oregon," $25; No. 98, "Landscape and Cattle," L. Bakhuysen, $62 50, to Mr. Burrill; No. 99, "Ducks and Chickens," E. Van Leimhutten, $20; No. 100, "Winter Scene," L. Smeis, $37 50; No. 101, "Ave Maria," unknown, to Mr. Burrill; No. 102, "Boars in a Forest," $30, Mr. Ponder; No. 103, "Autumn," $70, Mr. Voorhies; No. 104, "Market and River Scene," J. Berlin, $80, Mr. Voorhies; No. 105, "Ducks," E. Lemmens, $60, Mr. Voorhies; No. 106, "The Billet-doux," a charming little specimen, sold for $575, also to Mr. Voorhies; No. 107, "Interior of a Dutch Kitchen," Gerard Douw, sold for $150 to Mr. Burrill; No. 108, "The Little Waif," by William M. Morgan, was also sold to Mr. Burrill for $110; No. 109, "Summer;" No. 110, "Autumn," by the same artist, to Mr. Powell, for $115; No. 111, "The Lava Bread Gatherers," P. Billett, $155, to Mr. Burrill; No. 112, "View near Berne, Switzerland—Storming the Castle," $135, Mr. Powell; No. 113, the largest and most valuable painting sold, was the famous "Captive Child," by Jerome Thompson, which became the property of Mr. Smith at $625; No. 114, "The Quiet Nook," A. F. Tait, $280, Mr. Burrill; No. 115, "Cattle Painting—Westmoreland," W. Thayer, $320, Mr. Patten; No. 116, "The Bouquet of Beauty," C. E. Boutibonne, $242 50, Mr. Powell; No. 117, "Lake of Como," Count A. De Bylandt, $127 50, Mr. Baudoine; No. 118, "Rural Scenery in Devonshire, England," J. Thors, $175, Mr. Burrill; No. 119, "The New Picture Book," J. Lobrichon, $205, Mr. Voorhies; No. 120, "The Rose," C. F. Percus, $160, Mr. Burrill; No. 121, "Mount Chicorura," D. Johnson, $75, Mr. Powell; No. 122, "Wayside Camp—White Mountain Scenery," W. Hart, $115, Mr. Burrill; No. 123, "Fruit," Tettlebach, $610; No. 124, "The Old Road," M. A. Koek-Koek, $100, Mr. Snow; "Hungry Dogs," F. Lachenwitz, $170, Mr. Powell; No. 126, "A Good Story," H. Ten Kati, $180, Mr. Burrill; No. 127, "What you Need," H. Girardet, $55, Mr. Powell; No. 128, "Scene in Dovedale, Derbyshire," J. Whittle, $110, Mr. Powell; No. 129, "Mountain Stream," $79, Mr. Powil; No. 130 "The Old Homestead," W. T. Richards, $75, Mr. Roser; No. 131, "Interior—Sheep and Fowls," C. Van Leemputten, $70, Mr. Burrill; No. 132, "The Belated Knights," Prof. E. Leutze, $70, Mr. Voorhies; No. 133, "Head of an Old Man," $62 50, Mr. Ponder; No. 134, "Sportsman," M. Muhlig, $65, Mr. Powell; No. 135, "Gem—Cathedral at Rome," Dr. Ruggles, $105, Mr. Voorhies; No. 136, "Chickens," R. Maas, $75, Mr. Burrill; No. 137, "Fruit Piece," $90, Mr. Richards; No. 138, "Barnyard," G. Lara, $65, Mr. Burrill; No. 139, "Dead Birds," Wilans, $45, Mr. Powell; No. 140, "Waiting for a Bite," A. Hekking, $70, Mr. Burrill; No. 141, "Cupid and Psyche," $42 50, Mr. Abbott; No. 142, "La Blanchisseuse," $50, Mr. Burrill; No. 143, "Seamstress," G. Salmon, $50, Mr. Burrill; No. 144, "Scene on Hudson," E. Lotichius, $45, Mr. Powell; No. 145, "Gem—Marine," Dr. Ruggles, $40, Mr. Richards; No. 146, "Indian Camp," W. M. Cary, $40, Mr. Voorhies; No. 147, "The Favorite Nook," W. M. Davis, $20; No. 148, "Landscape," Lacroix, $45, Mr. Powell; No. 149, "Cogitation," W. M. Davis, $45, R. B. L.; No. 150, "Painting on Porcelain—Venus, Cupid, and Mars," $15.

The concluding sale of this collection will take place at the same rooms to-night, when the most valuable portion of the paintings will be disposed of, among which may be mentioned those two superb companion works by the famous American artist, Jerome Thompson, "The Old Oaken Bucket," and "Home, Sweet Home."

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE NEW SUPREME COURT JUDGES—THE RAILROAD FIGHT—FINAL DEFEAT OF THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL BILL IN THE SENATE—APPROPRIATIONS FOR NEW STATE ASYLUMS DEFEATED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, April 8, 1875.

Gov. Bedle to-day nominated to the Senate Jonathan Dixon and Alfred Reed, for Judges of the two new circuits created by the bill reorganizing the Supreme Court of the State. The nominations were referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Dixon is a Republican lawyer of Jersey City, and is regarded, though young, as one of the ablest members of the State Bar. Mr. Reed was formerly Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Mercer County, and is a Democrat.

The railroad fight came up in the House this afternoon on Senate bill No. 176, providing for the purchase by the Farmingdale and Squam Village Railroad of the New-Egypt and Farmingdale Road. The New-Egypt Road is the one for consolidation with which the New-York and Long Branch Road had passed the third section of the supplement of the Long Branch Road's charter, for the repeal of which an effort is to be made. Mr. Patterson made a brave fight against the passage of the bill, but it was passed by a vote of 43 to 14.

In the Senate, the Hudson River Tunnel bill was called up on its final passage, and defeated by a vote of 9 to 10. The bill was championed by Senator Abbett, and opposed by Senator Hopper, who contended that the building of the tunnel interfered with the franchises vested by the State in the Morris and Essex Railroad Company. A motion to reconsider was made and lost by a vote of 7 to 10. The motion was afterward taken from the table and lost.

The act relative to physicians, surgeons, and midwives, and providing for their examination by a Board of Examiners to be appointed by the Governor, was defeated in the Senate.

The House had a long discussion over the Senate bill appropriating, from notes of the Central Railway in the hands of the Riparian Commissioners, $300,000 for the construction of institutions for the deaf and dumb, blind, and feeble-minded. It was contended, on the one hand, that these moneys are under the Constitution to be used exclusively for the support of the free school system of the State. On the other hand, the friends of the bill contended that the institutions proposed to be erected were for the education of the unfortunate classes. The bill was defeated by a vote of 29 to 30.

To-morrow being the last day of the session, both houses will meet this evening.

BUSINESS IN THE EVENING SESSION.

A large amount of business was dispatched in both houses this evening. In the Senate the bill for the annexation of Hamson and Kearney townships to Hudson County was defeated by a tie vote. Senator Jarrard's charter for Jersey City, which provides for the retention of the Legislative Commissioners, was passed by a vote of 13 to 7. It went to the House and was there defeated by a party vote, so that all the charter tinkering for Jersey City amounts to nothing. The bill creating a Board of ten Centennial Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor, and to have charge of the New-Jersey department in the centennial, was passed.

In the House, the committee appointed to investigate the character of the security offered by State Treasurer Sooy, for the faithful performance of his official duties, reported the bond perfectly good, and on motion the House approved it.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE FREE MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

The third Commencement of the New-York Free Medical College for Women was held at Steinway Hall last night. Among those occupying seats on the platform were Rev. William R. Alger, Prof. Robert A. Gunn, Messrs. Brayton and Harris, and Dr. Peters. The hall was well filled with the friends and relatives of the graduating class. The programme, in addition to addresses by Prof. Gunn, Rev. William R. Alger, and Miss Ellen C. Hunt, M. D., one of the members of the graduating class, included some musical selections, which were rendered with considerable effect by Miss Emily Flueh, Mr. Arnim Schotte, and Miss Anna Bock. Of the nine graduates who had the degree conferred upon them last evening, Miss Sarah H. Brayton, Miss L. M. Barnette, Miss Fannie A. Deane, Miss Adaline Eldred, Miss Ellen O. Hull, Miss Gertrude N. Maharg, and Miss Mary A. Michel are natives and residents of this State. Miss Betsy N. Harris is from Maine and Miss Mathilde Greb from Germany. The degrees were conferred by Dr. Frederick R. Marvin, the President of the college, assisted by Drs. Allen, Ashevin, and Vander Weyde.

QUICK TRANSIT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 8.—An ordinance will be presented in the Councils to-day to allow the Philadelphia Pneumatic Railway, chartered by the State, to tunnel Broad street and construct a railroad from Tioga to Prime street.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, APRIL 9, 3:00 O'CLOCK A. M.

GERMANY.

AN ALARMING ARTICLE IN THE BERLIN POST—FRANCE, AUSTRIA, AND ITALY, AND THE PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE POPE.

LONDON, April 9—5:30 A. M.—The Berlin *Post*, a ministerial journal, has a leading article, saying:

"Recent events unfortunately render it too probable that the present French Assembly, fearing there will be a Republican majority in the next Assembly disposed to peace, are anxious to precipitate a war of revenge under the dangerous auspices of Marshal MacMahon and the Orleans Princes, while the strong body of royalist deputies will be placed in a position to profit by the restoration of monarchy. War accordingly is coming on, although the clouds gathering on the horizon may yet be dispersed. The Austrian Conservatives are endeavoring to oust Andrassy from the cabinet, with the view of participating in coming events. The greater part of the upper classes in Italy are ready to join any ally against Germany, considering her anti-Papal attitude hostile to Italian interests. Yet it is by no means certain that France will be able to procure an Austro-Italian alliance just now. If her endeavors fail, the war will probably be delayed. But things reach a pass when the German people should be better acquainted with the realities of the situation. It is time to awake the slumberers."

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says this article is likely to have a strong effect, and alarming rumors are rife. The same correspondent states that since the meeting of the Emperor Francis Joseph and King Victor Emmanuel there is even less prospect than before in Berlin of concerting common measures with Austria and Italy in relation to the personal responsibility of the Pope.

THE SITUATION AT HAZLETON.

BITTER FEELING OF THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE PRESENCE OF THE MILITIA—REPORTED SALES OF ARMS TO THE MINERS—DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN A MINE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HAZLETON, Penn., April 8.—The State authorities have sent about 1,000 militia into Luzerne County. These militiamen consist in part of home guards from the northern fields, and strange to relate are miners themselves, members of the Miners' National Union, and some of them strikers from Wyoming. These men complain bitterly against the order that forced them into the ranks, and the majority are loud in their expressions against fighting brethren who are combating for what they term a principle. In this town of Hazleton there is but one sentiment, and that is one of revolt against the invasion of the troops. Business men and mechanics denounce the work as infamous, and remonstrances are numerous and are obtaining general signature. It is an open question whether the Sheriff of Luzerne County had exhausted his power to preserve the peace. This functionary has not made his appearance since the first pick was thrown down. However, it is claimed that it was impossible to obtain men to serve upon posse, and what few men were picked up and armed with pistols and clubs were the very dregs of the coal region, and did nothing more valorous than getting drunk. This afternoon more troops arrived. They came from Philadelphia and Scranton, and shortly after made a demonstration and dress parade in front of the Central Hotel, from which establishment Gen. Osborne, the Major General, has hung out his head-quarters flag. Dale Benson's Philadelphia Regiment is full, there being nine companies here. The battery from Wilkesbarre, four pieces, is planted on the fair grounds near the town, and is one of the attractions for the natives. This morning five companies of the First were marched over to Jeddo, a colliery four miles up the valley from Hazleton, where trouble has been apprehended. These companies are doing guard duty around the mines, and Lieut. Col. Clark, the commander, has established head-quarters in the field at that point. Eleven boxes of cartridges arrived to-day, and the Quartermaster is obtaining his supplies from Philadelphia and this vicinity. Some of the companies from Lackawanna are wretchedly lacking in numbers, one company from a mining town turning out two privates and three officers.

The town this afternoon looked as if it were fair day so crowded were the streets with people from the towns and mountains. The feeling against the Militia is deep. The miners do not talk to strangers and herd together. Almost all are said to be armed, but they are orderly and quiet. A man doing business in Hazleton has been doing a brisk trade in condemned Government muskets, selling them to miners throughout this county, and your correspondent was informed by a merchant that this man has sold 800 of these muskets during the last four months. It can thus be seen that the strikers would be able to stand against the Militia if they were so disposed. Indeed, if this business does terminate in war, the miner will play a strong game, since he is at home in the mountains and ravines. The coal territory spreads out so largely that it would require an army to hunt down the malcontents, and as as fast as one disturbance was quelled in one direction a fresh one would break out in another. It is quite evident that this time the operators mean business, since they gave Gov. Hartranft notice at the start that the troops would be wanted for several weeks or not at all.

At Reckley threatening notices have been posted up by the strikers, warning engineers and firemen now working in the mines in that vicinity to leave. The advice will be heeded. Buck Mountain is still, and miner militiamen have shaken hands with the strikers. As to the probability of bloodshed from this invasion opinion differs. It is feared turbulent bands will sweep down upon the military stationed in isolated spots under the darkness of night. There are wicked dare-devils among these miners, who stop at no act of violence, and these muskets gall them terribly, but they are peaceful as yet.

Gen. Osborne received a dispatch this afternoon from Wilkesbarre, stating that a party of 300 miners were raiding upon Nanticoke and Warrior Run, and that a strong Sheriff's posse had been sent after them. Later in the day other telegrams announced that the men made a demonstration, but had not resorted to any violence.

Rumors are afloat to-night that a raid is contemplated on the wires between here and Penn Haven Junction, for the purpose of cutting off telegraphic communication. Large quantities of whisky are being consumed, and much drunkenness is observable. Some of the Militia are drunk. The commanding General is in constant communication with Harrisburg, and if more troops are wanted, in the event of a serious outbreak, they can soon be brought to the seat of the trouble.

A terrible conflagration is raging in the Stockton Mines near this place which is baffling all efforts to extinguish it. A force of men are at work in the burning slope, and to-day a dozen were dragged out asphyxiated. The damage already done is great, and, as this mine connects with six others, there is apprehension that fire will spread to them. Gen. Pardee, an extensive operator, said to-day that this conflagration was of greater importance than the strike. It originated from carelessness.

The *Daily News* to-day denounces the importing of troops as an outrage, but the paper takes the miners' side. The miners of Luzerne are cheered at the prospects of the Lackawanna men joining the movement in a few days. The presence of the military has had a bad effect upon the strikers, since it has pledged them more strongly to the cause for which they are contending. They declare they will never submit. Several mines in this district have been so flooded, owing to the strikers having stopped the pumps, that it will be impossible to operate them for months to come.

To-night quietness is reported at all the outposts, but there may be trouble before morning. A delegation of citizens left to-day for Harrisburg with a remonstrance against the introduction of Militia. The document was signed by the best citizens, and is headed by the names of the Catholic clergy. The *News* speaks of the Militia in such strains as these:

"The gold-bedaubed heroes of peace, whose scars have been earned at the Scranton and Susquehanna Depot, can drive the moths from their uniforms by airing them in our pure mountain air in perfect safety. As for the brass field-pieces, whose terrible appearance and, if discharged, whose noise will startle the pheasants and rabbits of this section as never before they were startled in their lives, will not suffer from exposure to the bracing drafts of our mountain tops."

THE COURSE OF THE STATE AUTHORITIES CONSIDERED HASTY.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., April 8.—The excitement, so marked last evening, has entirely subsided to-day, but still remarks for and against the call of the troops are heard on all sides, and their general tenor seems to be that there was too much haste in the matter. A large number of men are being collected, and will be taken to the Upper Lehigh for the purpose of loading the great quantity of coal now at that place, and they will probably commence work on next Monday.

THE MEETING AT SCRANTON ON THE QUESTION OF A GENERAL STRIKE.

SCRANTON, Penn., April 8.—A mass-meeting of miners was held in Fellows' Hall, Hyde Park, in this city, to-night, to take action on the question of a strike. It was resolved that the men suspend work at all the mines to-morrow at noon to vote on the question by ballot, the result to be reported to a public meeting to be held to-morrow evening. The matter will be definitely settled at that meeting.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. James T. Fields will lecture at Steinway Hall on Monday evening next.

The annual election of officers of the New-York Liberal Club will take place on Friday evening, April 16, at Plimpton Hall.

The veterans of the Seventy-first Regiment will celebrate their seventh anniversary dinner at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, April 21.

Dan Bryant's condition yesterday remained about the same as on Wednesday; his fever, however, had slightly abated during the afternoon.

Valentine Hoecke, aged fifty-seven, hung himself in No. 166 Third street yesterday. He is believed to have been insane.

Dr. C. Heitzenan will deliver his third lecture, "The Pathology of the Skin," this evening, before the New-York Liberal Club at Plimpton Hall.

Mr. H. M. Ruggles, the Corporation Attorney, received, during the month of March, the sum of $794 for violations of Corporation ordinances; disbursements, $505 28; balance due the City, $288 72.

William Reitmeyer, five years of age, of No. 529 East Eleventh street, and Peter Moritz, residing on the uppermost floor of the building in the rear of No. 184 Second street, died of small-pox yesterday.

Sarah Marselbaum, aged forty-six, of No. 189 Madison street, fell in a fit in front of No. 135 Madison street yesterday, and expired in a few moments.

Bartholomew Broderick, aged thirty-five, of No. 38 Cherry street, while engaged in painting the front of the building No. 391 Pearl street, fell from a scaffold and fractured his right leg.

Hannah Roach, aged twenty-two, a servant employed at No. 11 East Twenty-ninth street, fell out of a second-story window yesterday afternoon and fractured her skull. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John Willridge, aged forty, of No. 68 Willett street, while at work on board the steamer Northingham, at the foot of Seventh street, East River, fell through the wheel of the steamer into the water and sustained serious injuries.

Patrolman O'Reilly, of the Seventeenth Precinct, while conveying a prisoner to the station-house on First avenue, was struck on the head with a brick by Peter McGraun, and was severely wounded. McGraun was arrested, but the prisoner escaped.

The Aldermanic Committee on Police and Health will meet on Tuesday next, at 2 P. M., to hear citizens who are opposed to establishing abattoirs at the foot of Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets, North River. The matter was referred to them by the Board of Aldermen yesterday.

Cardinal McCloskey and his distinguished guests yesterday visited Manhattan College, in Manhattanville. The Catholic Union and the Xavier Alumni Sodality are preparing addresses to be presented to his Eminence after the formal investiture of the *berretta*, which will probably take place on the 22d inst.

A delegation of Masons from Philadelphia secured rooms yesterday at one of the prominent hotels, to be reserved as the head-quarters of the Philadelphia fraternity on the occasion of the dedicatory services of the new Masonic temple on June 2. Grand Master E. E. Thorne has received information that a delegation from Europe will be present at the dedication.

A joint meeting of the Public Health Association of New-York and the Dwelling Reform Association will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, at the School of Mines, in Forty-ninth street. Stephen Smith, M. D., will read a paper on the subject, "The Improvement of the Homes of the Middle and Poorer Classes," advocating the necessity of co-operative building societies in New-York, the establishment of working men's suburban homes, cheap transit on existing steam railroads, and the dispersion of the very poor of the City.

A regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Butter and Cheese Exchange was held yesterday afternoon, President Fairfield in the chair. The following new members were elected: Samuel De Boe, agent, Erie and Pacific Dispatch; Rathlesberger & Gerber, cheese importers; Kissam & Anderson, insurance; W. H. Cohen & Co., canned goods; E. S. Bowen, General Agent Erie Railroad Company; Bogle & Lyle, grocers' sundries; H. Burrill & Son, cheese; P. C. Coffin & Co., hardware and cutlery. The resignation of Mr. James S. White, a member of the Executive Committee, was accepted; and Mr. John H. Kemp, of Kemp, Day & Co., was elected to fill the vacancy.

The fair of the New-York Homœopathic Hospital Association will begin to-morrow evening at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, in Fourteenth street. The affair is instituted by the Ladies' Aid Society and the Ladies' Homœopathic Hospital Association, for the purpose of obtaining funds for the erection of a large general hospital for women and children, and is under the management of a number of prominent ladies and gentlemen. Contributions of articles, with name and address of sender, should be forwarded to J. H. Forman, at the armory, while all money contributions should be sent to Hon. Salem H. Wales, Windsor Hotel. The fair will include, among its other features, that of a daily newspaper, under the management of C. H. Neilson.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction, at their regular morning session yesterday, adopted a resolution directing Dr. Kitchen, Chief of staff, to refuse passes or discharges to women in pregnancy except in cases of emergency, and then only on the patient's attaching her signature to a certificate stating that she has been advised by the physician in charge not to leave the hospital. A resolution was also adopted to the effect that when vacancies occur in the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital that board shall send to the Commissioners all nominations made, and in no instance less than two names for each vacancy. Previous to the adoption of this rule Dr. Henry F. Walker, who was unanimously nominated by the Medical Board, was appointed one of its members, vice Dr. Ernest Krackowizer, resigned.

At the Dock Commissioners' meeting yesterday, permission was given to the Morrisania Steam-boat Company to use the outer ends of the piers at Grand and Twenty third streets as landing-places for passengers. Mr. George McKenzie, of the Transatlantic Steam-ship Company, notified the board of the acceptance of a berth at the foot of Morton street for the steamers of that line. Communications were received from the Street-cleaning Bureau asking for one day's use of a tug, and for assistance in raising a sunken scow. The request was granted, with the proviso that the Bureau defray all expenses. A resolution offered by Commissioner Budd, directing the Engineer in Chief to discontinue the erection of a bulkhead-wall at Canal street until a proper estimate of its cost was ascertained, was referred to the executive session.

BROOKLYN.

There were 196 deaths reported during the past week.

The bark Aurora, lying at the foot of Pacific street, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of $600.

"England and English Homers" will be the title of a lecture to be delivered this evening at the Warren Street M. E. Church, by Rev. John Parker.

The Sumter Club will celebrate the tenth anniversary of the second raising of the flag on Fort Sumter, at the residence of Mr. Camden Dike, on Columbia Heights, on the 14th inst.

The Coroner's Jury, in the case of Matthew Tobey, brought in a verdict yesterday to the effect that deceased had committed suicide by hanging himself to a tree on Sunday morning last, and that the rash act was the result of domestic unhappiness.

Louisa Edwards, sentenced in the Court of Sessions last October to three and a half years in State Prison for grand larceny, was yesterday pardoned by Gov. Tilden on condition that she leave the country.

James W. Fallon, a broker, residing at No. 68 Columbia street, was brought before Judge Delmar yesterday on a charge of passing two worthless checks on the National Bank of Brooklyn, on Denis Fay, of No. 89 Warren street. The hearing of the case was adjourned until next week.

Suit has been commenced in the Supreme Court by the Ulster County Ice Company to recover from the Board of Supervisors $444 in payment for seventy tons of ice delivered in 1866, at the Morgue, by Supervisor Murphy's direction. The defense is that Mr. Murphy had no authority to order the ice.

Fire Marshal Thorne was yesterday engaged examining into an alleged attempt to burn a liquor store at the corner of Van Brunt and Sullivan streets, on the morning of March 31. The store is owned by Patrick Dailey, and was discovered to be on fire on the morning in question, and after the flames had been extinguished, two bottles of kerosene and a quantity of waste paper were found under a barrel half filled with bad whisky. The place was heavily insured. Dailey testified that on the morning of the fire he was in Williamsburg, where he keeps another liquor store and resides. His testimony was contradicted by Sergt. Leary and four police officers, who swore that they saw him in the neighborhood of the fire a few minutes before it occurred. The examination has not yet been concluded.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. T. S. Fillebrown, United States Navy, is at the Grand Hotel.

Thomas Winans, of Baltimore, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, is at the Brevoort House.

Dr. J. P. Gray, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Rear Admiral C. S. Boggs, United States Navy, and Rev. Dr. Jenkins, of Montreal, are at the Everett House.

Hon. H. P. Le Poer French, Second Secretary, and W. H. D. Haggard, Third Secretary, of the British Legation at Washington, are at the Westmoreland Hotel.

STRIKE ENDED.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., April 8.—The strike at the Potomska Mills in this city ended to-day, an agreement having been made between the corporation and their operatives.

[Advertisement.]

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"—Much, in connection with gentlemen's Spring style of HATS, for that of KNOX is recognized as the fashionable authority. Make your purchases at either of his stores, No. 212 Broadway and Fifth Avenue Hotel. Wholesale buyers can fill their orders advantageously at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A WELL-INFORMED WOMAN will stop using cosmetics, and clear her complexion with DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. A few applications will make the skin pure and white.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 8.—Receipts—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 42,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels—all through shipments. Flour firm; sales, 600 bbls. Spring, $5 25@$6; Bakers, $5 75@$6 50; Amber, $5 50@$6 75; White, $6 25@$7; Rye Flour, $5 25; Oat-meal, $7 50@$9. Wheat unsettled; nominally higher, but quotations not given; sales, 7,200 bushels, No. 1 Minnesota, on private terms. Corn firm, scarce; sales, 3,000 bushels new on track and in store at 83c. Oats retailing at 68c.@70c. Rye dull; sales one car State at $1 05. Barley inactive, nominal. Seeds firm; sales 800 bushels Timothy, $2 60@$2 75; Medium Clover, $6 50; Large do., $7 60@$7 75. Pork firm; higher at $23 for Heavy Mess. Lard firm at 15¼c.@15½c.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Houston, for Bermuda.—Miss Hatch, Miss Woodruff, Rufus Hatch, Mr. Thompson, Mrs. J. H. Trotter, Mrs. Charles E. Pease, Wm. Lusk Webster, John McCaffray, G. F. Darrell, John Lein, Mrs. Stoddard, V. V. Trotter, Miss Prescott, J. H. Booth, Hudson Taylor, Miss Mallory, Miss Delamater, Mrs. C. Mallory, Mrs. Colleies, C. H. Mallory, Mr. Delamater, Mrs. D. B. Hale, Miss A. G. Kendall, Wm. Warring, Jr.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:31 | Sun sets....6:33 | Moon sets .11:16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:23 | Gov. Island.11:12 | Hell Gate..12:34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......THURSDAY, April 8.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Franconia, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; North Point, Smith, Fernandina and Port Royal, H. Gelpcke; Richmond, Kelly, Baltimore, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Barks Olga, (Ital.,) Segalerba, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; G. M. Tucker, Pinkham, Matanzas, J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brig Neptune's Car, (Br.,) Pike, Cette, G. F. Bulley; Schrs. Samuel C. Hart, Kelly, Georgetown, Ferguson & Wood; Kate Carleton, (Br.,) Grant, Cardenas, Parsons & Loud.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Hines, Morehead City 48 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Ship Graham's Polley, Clapp, Antwerp 56 ds., with mdse. to J. Atkins & Co.

Bark Billy Simpson, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Curry, Palermo Jan. 27, with fruit to Devlin & Rose—vessel to master; passed Gibraltar Feb. 18.

Bark Lennatar, (Rus.,) Landgrin, Batavia Oct. 19, via Samarang 31st and Padang Dec. 2, with coffee, &c., to Willett & Hamlin; passed Cape of Good Hope Feb. 7, and crossed the equator March 8 in lon. 26; has had fine weather.

Bark Zio Lorenzo, (Ital.,) Brigueti, Genoa 62 ds., with mdse. to J. B. Phillips & Son—vessel to J. G. Seager. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 16.

Bark Maresca, (Ital.,) Maresca, Liverpool 67 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Jannetje, (Dutch,) Schrier, Antwerp 45 ds. with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark John Johnson, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Goudy, Cherbourg 35 ds. in ballast to Heney & Parker.

Bark Ceres, (Ger.,) Duelliner, Liverpool 45 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Rothsay, (Norw.,) Iversen, Liverpool 39 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Gustav Metzler, (Ger.,) Gucker, Dublin 50 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark D. McPherson, (of Halifax,) Givan, Halifax 8 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Augvald, (Norw.,) Rasmussen, Hangrund 40 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Lottie Stewart, (of St. John, N. B.,) Anderson, Leghorn 60 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to Faubricotti Bros.—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Caila, (Norw.,) Tonnesen, Cardiff 27 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Emma L. Shaw, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Macomber, Dunkirk 40 ds., in ballast to Simpson & Shaw.

Brig Hnos, (Nor.,) Royen, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Schr. Hattie Western, (of Plymouth,) Parson, Aux Cayes 17 ds., with logwood and coffee to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Feb. 26, on the outward passage, in lat. 35 46, lon. 48 07, Andrew Johnson, seaman, a native of Norway, aged 25 years, fell from the main boom overboard and was lost. Left in port brig Gipsey, (Dan.,) hence, just arr.

Schr. John G. Wright, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. De Wolf, (of Providence,) Fletcher, Messina 64 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Oliver Schofield, Disosway, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. E. C. Knight, Huntley, Virginia.

Schr. Henry J. Raymond, Craumer, Virginia.

Schr. Kit Carson, Hamilton, Virginia, for Providence.

Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. H. A. Hoyt, Crane, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Theodore Deane, Babbitt, Georgetown, D. C., for Fall River.

Schr. Helen Hasbrouck, Bennett, Baltimore.

Schr. R. K. Vaughan, Smith, Washington, D. C.

Schr. Susan E. Nash, Nash, Westerly.

Schr. A. and E. Baker, Murray, Bridgeport.

Schr. Caroline E. Smith, Rople, Bridgeport.

Schr. Henrietta, Smith, New-Bedford.

Schr. S. W. Robinson, Roberts, Providence.

Schr. J. C. Rogers, Rogers, Providence.

Schr. M. A. Pratt, Pratt, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Diverty, Carroll, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. and E. Kelly, Kelly, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Willow Harp, Wilson, Boston.

Schr. Jennie Rosalene, Tooker, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Allen H. Brown, Pierce, Dighton.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, New-London.

Schr. Kate Callahan, Pratt, New-London.

Schr. Frances, (Br.,) Sargent, New-London, in ballast to master.

Schr. George, Amos, New-Haven.

Schr. Telegram, Lynch, New-Haven.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Warren for Elizabethport.

Schr. Columbus, Rollins, Warren for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Warren, Greenport.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Westphalia, for Hamburg; City of New-York, for Havana; City of Houston, for Bermuda; North Point, for Fernandina; Albemarle, for Lewes; Abbotsford, for Philadelphia; ships Livingstone and Medea, for Liverpool; barks M. E. Chapman, for Cienfuegos; George Esson, for Matanzas; brigs Tula, for Belize; P. M. Tinker, for Barbados; Daylight, for Demerara; Nellie Jones, for Kingston; schrs. Isaac Oliver, for Jeremie; Ben, for Wilmington, N. C.; Samuel C. Hart, for —.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ship New World, Hammond, from London, arr. 7th. Reports came a southern passage and had westerly gales; March 11, lat. 45 57, lon. 26, passed bark John Black, of St. John, N. B., from Darien for Liverpool, with loss of foretopmast.

Bark Canning, (Br.,) Mitchen, from Glasgow, arr. 3d and anchored on the bar—came up to the City this forenoon.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, April 6.—Arr. bark Almira Coombs, Teneriffe; brig Antilles, Boston; schr. Eliza E. Pettingill, St. Thomas; schr. Major Munroe, which arrived April 5, is from Portland, not Boston.

Sld., brig L. Warren, N. of Hatteras; schr. A. L. Butler, N. of Hatteras.

CIENFUEGOS, April 6.—Sld. schrs. Alon King and H. S. Miller, Boston.

HAVANA, April 6.—Sld. steamers Wilmington, New-Orleans; Gussie, Brashear, Texas.

MATANZAS, April 6.—Arr. bark Nannie T. Beel, Boston; schr. Maud C. Welch, Philadelphia.

5th.—Sld. bark J. H. Chadwick, N. of Hatteras; Oliver Emery, (Br.,) do.; brig Lapwing, (Br.,) do.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 8.—Arr. steamer Columbia, (Br.,) Liverpool via Halifax.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 8.—Sld. for the United States, Premier, Cort Adler, Alice Roy, Calliope, Norge, Cecito, Maria, Annie Bengay, Arizona, Reformer, Scotia, Robert A. Chapman, Johann Ludwig, America, Alma, and Wm. Stevenson.

Arr. from the United States, Hildur and Halcyon.

Arr. on the 6th inst., Bezu us, Hanne Selmer, Homeward Bound, Theobald, Arcadia, Maggie L. Carvill, Trenton, Antonietta, and Hilda.

Arr. on the 7th inst., Salem, Edith Warren, Blomidon, Argo, Henrietta, and Antonio Risso.

Arr. on the 8th inst., Mercur, Western Chief, Percy, Gresham, Flora, Blink Bonny, Norden, Farwell, and Kallista.

STORAGE

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UNION SQUARE.

Storage and Insurance of Jewelry, Plate, Pictures, Laces, and other Valuables.

Facilities are afforded for opening of packages, and for occasional removal of the whole or part of contents.

Our Factory on the premises enables us to clean and put in perfect order Plate, &c., if desired.

Packages and Articles will be sent for and delivered by our own wagons free of charge.

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And Family Silver.

By the invention and introduction of special machinery, and by the employment of the most skilled artists and workmen, the GORHAM COMPANY now offer Silver work of the highest artistic standard and excellence, at the lowest possible prices.

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